

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

A running story
The pressures on Zola Budd, the girl who swapped a country
On the outside
Bernard Levin predicts a nasty surprise for Sarah Tisdall when she comes out of prison
40 years on
Had the men who plotted against Hitler survived, what would have been the effect on the new Germany?
and a hundred
The NSPPC reaches its centenary. Caroline Moorehead reports on its plans for the future.

Portfolio

There were two winners of The Times Portfolio competition yesterday, each of whom receives £1,000. One lives in Epsom, Surrey, and the other in Northolt, Middlesex. Report, page 2; Portfolio list, page 24; rules and how to play, back page.

Maxwell closer to success

Mr Robert Maxwell's take-over bid for Mirror Group Newspapers edged closer to success last night as his accountants continued their negotiations with Reed International. Mr Clive Thornton, the Mirror Group chairman, told senior management that the sale could well go through provided Mr Maxwell could substantiate his bid. Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Envoy recalled

The Nigerian Government announced last night that it was recalling Major General Haidu Hassan, its High Commissioner in London, for consultations, after the alleged attempted kidnapping and drugging of Mr Alhaji Umuru Dikko. Remand hearing page 2

Cannon fears

Prototype water cannon being tested by police to deal with riots have such strong jets there are fears they could kill or seriously injure. Page 2

China's aid lead

China led the way at the conference on aid for African refugees by handing over a cheque for \$1m. Page 6

£14m handshake

The international investment management firm G. T. Management Ltd has paid a £260,000 "golden handshake" to co-founder Mr Richard Thornton, who resigned from the company last November.

Phoenix bid

The Sun Alliance and London Insurance group has made an agreed £397m takeover bid for Phoenix which will create Britain's third largest composite insurance group. Page 21

Opec request

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is seeking talks in Britain to discuss ways of bringing North Sea oil within an agreement on world production. Page 21

Defence dispute

West Germany's Defence Minister arrived in the US to answer Washington's accusations that Bonn is not spending enough on defence. Page 8

Admiral dies

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff from 1960 to 1964, son of the painter Augustus John, OM, died yesterday in Cornwall, aged 81.

Leader page 15

Letters on mail for miners, from Mr J. Morris, QC, MP, Liverpool, from the Minister of State for the Environment, fire at York Minister, from the Archbishop of York.
Leading articles: Miners; welfare.
Features, pages 12, 14
The Polish fighter who rejects freedom; streamlining the benefits system; who will run with Mondale? Spectrum: Museum man going to the top.
Cranfield School of Management - one of Europe's largest university business schools - a Special Report. Pages 18-20
Obituary, page 16
Brassai, Randall Thompson Books, page 13
Anthony Masters reviews Wilson Knight's latest book on Shakespeare, Gay Firth on first novels, Edward Mortimer on Cyprus, Tim Hedges on thrillers. Classified, pages 28 to 34
Super Sec: La crème de la crème, public appointments.

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Business	21-24	Sport	25-27
Church	16	TV & Radio	35
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Threat to industry grows as docks blockade tightens

● The docks strike by the transport workers' union spread to more ports and was promised action in support by other unions
● Holiday ferry services are likely to be affected by combined union action, although there is no intention to cause widespread chaos
● The NUM defied the High Court by adopting procedures to discipline anti-strike rebels who have worked during the dispute

● The big clearing banks raised base lending rates by two points to 12 per cent. Mortgage rates may rise to as high as 13 per cent
● Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, accused the Prime Minister's office of being "rattled" and "silly" for alleging that he was plotting to oust Mrs Thatcher

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Government faced a growing industrial crisis last night as the national docks strike by the Transport and General Workers' union spread among its own members and gained pledges of industrial action from other unions.

The fast-tightening blockade of ports has grown within a week from a local dispute at Immingham Docks on Humberside into a conflict which could quickly surpass the 17-week miners' stoppage in its effect on the economy.

Docks delegates from all over the country yesterday backed the action called from midnight on Monday which has already brought 78 docks to a standstill.

The non-registered port of Harwich, Felixstowe, Holyhead, Dover, Ramsgate and Shoreham were still operating yesterday, but dockers there will hold mass meetings today and tomorrow to decide whether to join the action.

Whitehall is clearly worried about the situation and has asked the British Chambers of Commerce to compile a situation report. It will advise the Government that around three quarters of the country's export and imports are now stranded at quaysides and the proportion is growing.

Employees regard the votes at the big non-registered ports as a crucial test of how the dispute will develop. "If they come out for any length of time the economic recovery will be throttled", the chambers of commerce said yesterday.

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until they reach the port - although there is no intention yet to cause widespread chaos. Food companies last night said it was too early to say what disruption there might be to their supplies, but businesses of all kinds were yesterday searching for small wharves and quaysides which might escape the attention of pickets.

Supplies of basic raw materials such as coal and iron ore will inevitably be hit if the action continues for any length of time. Miners' and dockworkers' pickets will inevitably join forces to create the maximum effect and to stretch the resources of the police.

Members of the transport workers' union in oil distribution have promised support for the dockers, which could have an effect on both power stations and local garages.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, implied yesterday that the Government had already intervened to stop a settlement and he thought the dispute could now last for some time. "We are prepared to see it through to the end", he said.

The strike started over the use of "blackleg" labour to handle iron ore at Immingham docks, Humberside, for use at

Continued on back page, col 1

Union at risk of contempt

Miners defy High Court

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

The National Union of Mineworkers openly defied the High Court yesterday and adopted new disciplinary procedures that may be used to "try" anti-strike rebels.

By 166 to 62, delegates to the NUM's extraordinary annual conference agreed to set up an elected seven-man national disciplinary committee that should be operating within six weeks.

The debate and the vote on the new union "court" were both in defiance of an order handed down late the previous night by Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice Chancellor, but the union brushed aside the risk of contempt of court.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the president of the union said: "I am not in contempt of my members, that is the important thing."

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which may be detrimental to the interests of the union". Mr Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "There will be no vendetta. Miners have nothing to fear from being judged by their own people. They have nothing to fear if they are honest trade unionists." Mr Henry Richardson, secretary of the Nottinghamshire miners, who has backed the strike added: "We will not be having a witch-hunt."

Three working miners from Nottinghamshire who were due to attend the conference as delegates stayed away, so the coalfield - which is largely at work - was represented by 11 strikers and full time officials. This delegation voted against the new disciplinary procedure, though the moderates assumed they did so in the certain knowledge that it already had a necessary two-thirds majority to carry.

Delegates from South Wales, Durham and Kent areas of the NUM walked out of the conference in protest at the presence there of four working miners from South Derbyshire. Continued on back page, col 5



Day of jitters

Pym denies plot to oust Thatcher

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, last night accused 10 Downing Street of being "rattled" and "silly" for issuing an allegation that he was hatching a plot to oust the Prime Minister. "It would be a good idea if they calmed down."

The bizarre dispute broke on a day of Conservative back-bench jitters, provoked by the news of the increase in interest rates, a faltering pound, and the "sell-out" to Liverpool's militants coming on top of the paving Bill crisis, the pits strike and the dockers' walkout.

A Press Association report said early yesterday that Con-

servative unrest was so deep-seated that MPs were even talking of a change of leadership and that some senior back-benchers had attended secret meetings.

A senior civil servant said that the only possible focus for a plot was a meeting to be held between Mr Pym and shire county representatives, who had deluded themselves into thinking that the Government had conceded victory to Liverpool.

Mr Pym, who is accustomed to No 10 vilification, in and out of office, replied that the suggestion was "the most extreme kind of invention".

Meanwhile, back at the Commons, Conservative MPs were variously "twitching", "exasperated" and "angered" by the government's "loss of grip".

"Munich-style sell-out on Liverpool" and the prospect of an autumn rise in mortgage rates.

The main division appeared to be between those who felt that some colleagues were suffering from a dose of "swine fever", which would die out when holidays were declared and those who felt that the difficulties were more endemic and that the Cabinet needed a shake-up.

Because of minor manufacturing variations in different batches of ammunition, all competitors in Army championships are issued with ammunition from the same batch, and may use no other. Some champion marksmen believe that even a speck of dust can alter a bullet's trajectory.

It was being speculated at Bisley last night that the two sergeants had brought several rounds of their own from a batch of Ministry of Defence 9mm ammunition which they had already tested and believed to be superior to that being issued for the competition.

Had they not fired some rounds from their own illegal batch beforehand, they could not have known whether it was better or worse than the official Bisley issue.

Breaches of the Bisley code are so frowned upon, and dealt with so severely that there have been only four known transgressors since the First World War.

In 1965, an Army major was banned for life when the committee found him guilty of lading extra rounds; another major was banned 10 years later for a similar offence; and in 1978, a civilian competitor suffered a life ban for using superior handmade bullets.

Bisley report, page 25



The Prince of Wales in Windsor Great Park yesterday where he competed in the Rolex Cup polo match. Photograph by Julian Herbert

Teachers to restart pay protest

By Colin Hughes

Britain's second largest teaching union decided yesterday to recommence sanctions in schools from Monday in protest at the management's delays in arranging arbitration on its pay claims.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers took the decision when the employers side told ACAS, the arbitration service, yesterday that it would not have its case prepared until August 22. That means a pay award before next term is impossible.

The largest union, the National Union of Teachers (NUT), will today consider taking similar action from the beginning of next term. Neither union has ruled out fresh bouts of strike action.

The unions have protested about the three week delay between the two sides agreeing to go into arbitration and the management failing to choose their selected arbitrator. The union side picked their names two days after arbitration was agreed.

The employers also told Acas that they would only accept one of the three independent chairman put forward.

Mr Douglas McAroy, the deputy general secretary of the NUT, said the delay was unacceptable, and would do nothing to repair relations between employers and teachers after the bitter series of strikes that ended last month.

An employers' spokesman said they had only put forward one name in an attempt to save time. "So far as the dates are concerned, it is simply a question of the availability of those on the panel."

The main amendment, that the Lords should debate on Monday, represents the Government's terms of surrender to the Opposition. Conservative and cross-bench peers who last month joined forces to defeat the proposal to replace the councils when their terms expire next May, with nominated transitional bodies.

Without Mr Jenkin's consent the councils will be unable to dispose of land, to sign building contracts worth more than £250,000, or contracts of more than £100,000 for maintenance works, or the supply of goods or services.

Libyan 'bureau' blown up

Shia Muslim gunmen from the self-styled "Sadr Brigade" blew up the Libyan "People's Bureau" in Beirut yesterday after blindfolding the caretaker and five security guards and removing them to the street outside.

Robert Fisk reports from Beirut that an attack had been expected if the Libyan Foreign Minister was to go ahead with his visit to Lebanon today.

Also, yesterday, Israel released two of the remaining four passengers detained from the Cyprus ferry hijacked to Haifa last month, including Mr Mazen Masri, a former pupil at Bantishborough School, near Plymouth.

Stories and Photograph, page 7

Lawson confident despite 2 point base rate rise

By Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith

The major clearing banks raised their base lending rates by two percentage points yesterday, to 12 per cent, as the Bank of England bowed to the inevitable and signalled that a further rise was necessary.

Mortgage rates are expected to follow suit, rising by at least 2 per cent. The rise helped steady the pound which at one point dropped below the critical \$1.30 mark, but finished the day three-quarters of a cent up on Tuesday's close, at \$1.3165.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, said the rise would not delay the economic recovery which he described as "soundly based" and "well under way".

But Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, said the British economy "totters on the brink of crisis", the result of the "world's money markets losing faith in this government's economic policy."

And Mr Richard Wainwright, the Liberal's economy spokesman, said "this crisis rate of interest shows the Government is merely administering a national decline".

Mr Lawson said he hoped the rise in interest rates would be only temporary. "Nothing has gone wrong," he said, on television last night and added that there was "no reason to suppose interest rates will have to go up further."

Barclays Bank led the rise yesterday, increasing base rates just 45 minutes after the Bank of England raised its; money market dealing rates. But the other banks all followed quickly.

The banks will also have to raise their mortgage rates, and home loans for nearly six million building society borrowers are likely to rise by around 2 per cent to 12.25 per cent, and could go even higher.

Building societies were offering widely different predictions yesterday as to exactly where the mortgage rate will settle.

Abbey National's top officials were suggesting a mortgage rate of at least 13 per cent, and possible higher. By contrast, Mr Robert Wainwright, spokesman for the Building Society Association, said a significant rise would be needed which sources interpreted as an increase to 12 or 12½ per cent.

At the Halifax, Britain's biggest building society, Mr Richard Wheway, the deputy general manager, felt 12 per cent was probably on the high side. Another of the top societies said the consensus emerging was for a 21.75 per cent mortgage rate.

The scene is set for a stormy meeting of the big societies at the BSA today, ahead of Friday's full council meeting which will decide on what rate to advise.

A 2 point increase from the present 10.25 per cent would push up monthly repayments on a £146,000 mortgage over 25 years. "For a borrower with a £20,000 mortgage over 25 years, a premium of 2 per cent over the basic mortgage rate, monthly repayments before tax relief would rise by £76 to £166."

But the rise in interest rates is good news for bank and building society depositors, who are now receiving a higher "real" interest rate on savings (ie, over and above the rate of inflation) than at any time in recent history. The corollary of this is that industry is paying higher real rates on its borrowing to finance investment.

Although a slide in the exchange rate was threatening Mr Lawson's counter-inflation strategy, the immediate impact of higher interest rates will be to put the Chancellor's short-term target at risk. Unless mortgage rates come down again before November, and the exchange rate rises, they are likely to prevent him achieving his target of 4½ per cent inflation.

The pound, having touched another record low of \$1.2975 against the dollar, rallied ahead of the rise in base rates and later rose to nearly \$1.32 before a bout of profit-taking trimmed its gains.

Steadily also had a better day against the other leading currencies and its trade-weighted value, down to 77.1 initially, ended the day up 0.4 to 77.6.

The dollar had a quieter day yesterday, although it ended stronger in London, up 1.5 pence to DM 2.8385 against the Deutschmark.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

British Olympic team the largest for 76 years

Britain will send a team of more than 500, the biggest in 76 years, to the Los Angeles Olympic games, the British Olympic Association "announced in London yesterday. The squad comprises 357 competitors, and 152 officials.

The closing date for athletics where Britain fields the largest individual squad - 85 competitors and 20 officials - is July 18. Among the other major teams are: rowing (44 competitors) and swimming (42) with

each sport taking 12 officials. Mr George Nicholson, BOA appeals secretary, said the fact that they were sending such a large team was due to the success of their appeal. He was confident they would raise £1.8m, three times more than any previous appeal. "Unlike other countries, the BOA receives no finance from the Government and is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the British public to send a team to the Olympics," he said.

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- 32,100 sq ft + 114 car spaces
- Meire House, St Albans
2,800 sq ft + 38 car spaces
- Queens House, Hertford
13,500 sq ft + 32 car spaces
- Cantelton House, Reading
2,800 sq ft + 32 car spaces
- Belmont, Maidenhead
5,950 sq ft + 15 car spaces
- Kings Meadow House, Reading
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- Any Johnson House, Croydon
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- Wren Court, Bromley
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Confrontation in the coalfields reverberates in Commons, docks and steelyards

Scargill denounces 'blatant state interference' in miners' strike

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, was yesterday accused of "state interference" in the coal mining strike by Mr Arthur Scargill, President of the National Union of Mineworkers.

In his presidential address to the extraordinary annual conference of the NUM, the miners' leader also predicted that a strike would move "towards autumn and winter", the union's negotiating position would improve.

"From the start of this dispute - in fact from the day our overtime ban began last November, there has been a lot of talk, particularly from the media, about democracy," Mr Scargill said. "I have noted with interest that those who are most vociferous in attacking our union, telling it what it should and should not do, are in fact the non-elected editors of newspapers or non-elected judges."

"They include such public figures as Vice-Chancellor Sir Robert Megarry, who is now openly trying to run the affairs of an independent and democratic trade union."

"Indeed, what Sir Robert Megarry is trying to do is in violation of ILO conventions, but his actions reveal clearly the level and weight of state

interference with miners in this dispute."

Mr Scargill added: "Through the police, the judiciary, the social security system - which ever way seems possible - the full weight of the state is being brought to bear upon us in an attempt to try and break this strike."

Mr Scargill continued: "On the picket lines, riot police in full battle gear, on horseback and on foot, accompanied by police dogs, have been unleashed in violent attacks upon our members."

"We have seen in our communities and villages the level of police harassment and intimidation which organized British trade unionists have never before experienced."

Mr Scargill went on: "Preventing the right of people to move freely from one part of the country, or even county, to another; the calculated attacks upon striking miners in the streets of their villages; the oppressive conditions of bail under which it is hoped to silence, discourage and defeat us - all these tactics constitute outright violation of people's basic rights."

"It may well be that we will have to go before the European Court of Human Rights to challenge these flagrant acts of injustice."

Against such a background, the NUM President insisted,

not one miner should be going to work. He said: "I appeal to those who are still at work: search your conscience. No trade unionist can justify crossing an official picket line. No trade union official can condone or collude in such an action."

Repeating his charge that the dispute had cost the British taxpayer £3,000m, Mr Scargill said that negotiations with the National Coal Board over the past week had continued for a marathon 25 hours. "Throughout this dispute, however, it has been clear that the board's negotiators are manipulated in every move by the Prime Minister, who seems obsessed with trying to defeat the National Union of Mineworkers."

"MacGregor (Mr Ian MacGregor, the board chairman) is reported to have said that rather than settle this bitter and costly dispute, which has already savaged our nation's economy, he would prefer to see the miner's strike continue in order to defeat our union. We will not be defeated. The magnificent courage and determination of our people will see us through to victory."

Mr Scargill declared: "There can be no compromise in our union's principled opposition to the Coal Board's pit closure programme. Ours is a supremely noble aim: to defend

pits, jobs, communities and the right to work."

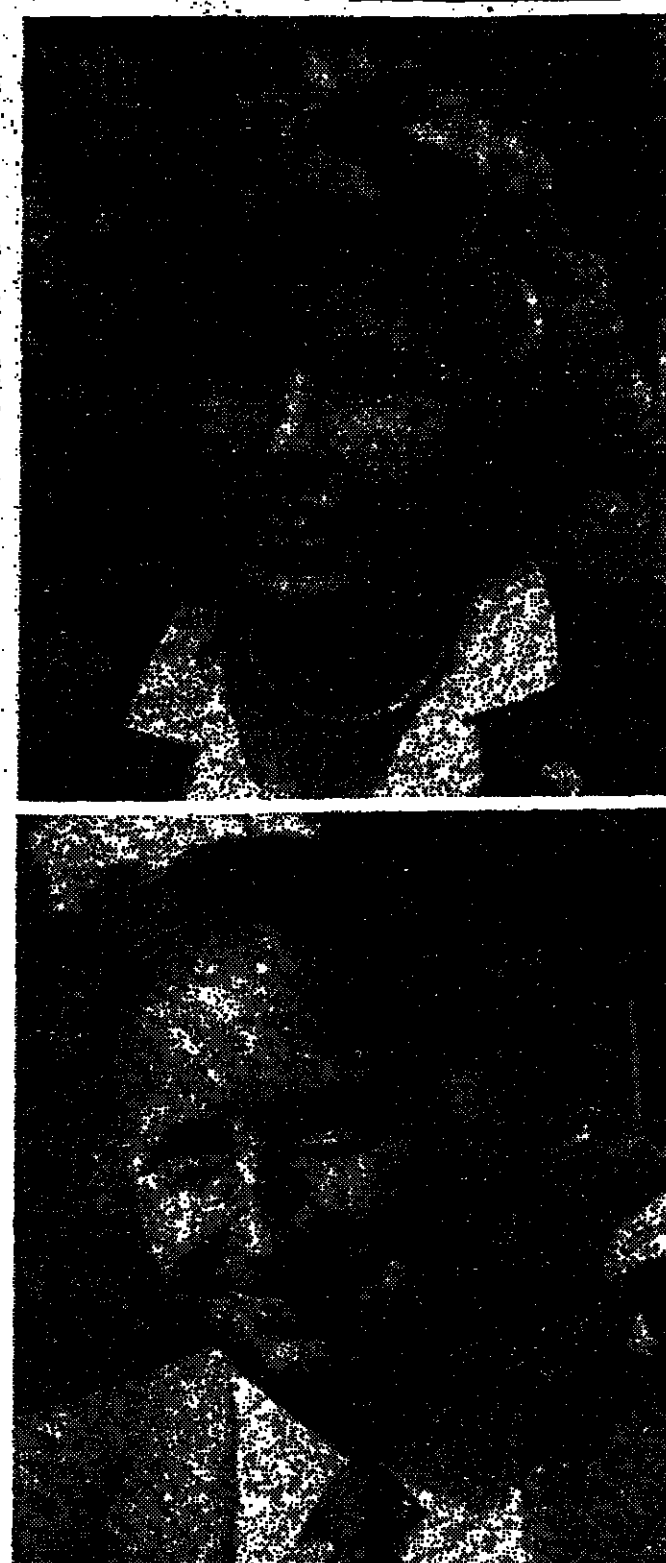
"We are now entering a crucial phase in our battle for the survival of this industry. For the first time since the strike began, even the pundits and the experts have started to admit that the pendulum is swinging in favour of the NUM."

"Coal stocks have dropped dramatically: there are little more than 14 million tons at the power stations, and the situation in industry generally is becoming critical."

"As we move towards the autumn and the winter, even the most intransigent Tories must recognize that our negotiating position will improve while that of the Coal Board, backed by the Government, will slowly deteriorate."

The conference had the task of redefining itself to the union's policy of protecting pits and jobs, he concluded. "We are fighting in defence of our communities for the right to work and for our dignity and self-respect."

"The sacrifices and the hardships have forged a unique commitment among our members. They will ensure that the NUM wins this most crucial battle in the history of our industry. Comrades, I salute you for your magnificent achievements and for your support - together, we cannot fail."



Mrs Anne Scargill arriving at Mansfield Magistrates' Court yesterday while her husband, Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, attended a special delegates meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers at Sheffield University.

Mrs Scargill appeared in the court to formally plead not guilty to charges of obstructing traffic and obstructing a police officer. She was arrested with three other women outside Silverhill Colliery, at Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, during the hearing a bail

condition imposed at the court in May which prohibited Mrs Scargill from entering the Nottinghamshire coalfield to demonstrate or to picket was lifted.

Mrs Scargill, aged 41, of Yew Lane, Worsborough Dale, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire had been caused "considerable difficulty" by the restrictions, her solicitor Mr John Howell said. She was asked to attend meetings with her husband.

Their case was adjourned until October 22.

The dock labour scheme, which outlaws the use of casual labour except under strictly defined conditions, covers 78 ports. The industry employs 53,000, some on inland waterways, others at more than 70 "non-registered" ports and wharves.

Part of the provisions of the scheme is that the 13,750 registered workers are awarded "fall-back pay" when there is no work for them. It was set up to end the legendary scramble for jobs that took place outside docks most mornings in the 1930s.

It guarantees no compulsory redundancies and that if any company closes in a registered

port the dockers would be taken on by remaining firms.

Leaders of the TGWU regard the system as one of the few remaining bastions of employment security in an insecure Conservative Britain.

Since the Act establishing the scheme in 1947, the number of dockers covered has fallen from 80,000, largely because of new cargo-handling methods such as containerization.

But the cut in the workforce has been achieved at a high price. It has cost the Government £16m a year for the past 15 years in redundancy payments to registered dockers.

Leading article and letters, page 15

Senate bars bias against black barristers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Tough disciplinary and other measures to root out "blatant" discrimination at the Bar against black barristers was called for at a meeting of about 150 judges and barristers in London yesterday.

The proposal to ensure that discrimination against black barristers is treated as professional misconduct was almost unanimously endorsed at the annual general meeting of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar.

Barristers and judges also voted for measures to monitor the numbers of black barristers granted pupillage and seats in chambers.

The proposals come after a unanimous report in June by the senate's race relations committee which publicly acknowledged that black barristers suffered discrimination.

At the meeting, Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson, the committee's chairman, said that all seven black and seven white committee members were of the view that black and white barristers of equal ability were not treated equally.

Another barrister and member of the Commission for Racial Equality, Mr Leonard Woodley, said that unless action was taken, black ghetto chambers would proliferate.

The report found that 80 per cent of 210 black barristers, 4.3 per cent of the total were in 14 chambers where five or more members were black.

Only 34 others of 320 sets of chambers had a black member.

Tests raise fear water cannon could kill

By Stewart Tendler

Prototype water cannons under test by police for use in riots have been designed with such strong jets there are fears they could kill or seriously injure anyone caught in a full blast.

At the end of a 12-month evaluation by public order experts at Scotland Yard, the Home Office, which ordered the cannons, is likely to start fresh tests by scientists to discover the effects of the jets. According to some police sources, at full power, the jets are capable of overturning cars or boulders.

A Home Office spokesman could not say what form the tests would take. Assurances had been given in the past that the cannons would not be used in riots or tested on animals.

The police evaluation may also leave ministers, who have yet to give full agreement to this general issue, with other problems about the future of the cannons. Police recognize that they may be a better weapon than CS gas or plastic bullets, but they could be difficult to manoeuvre in small streets.

The cannons were built by British firms after the Home Office and chief constables had looked at their use in West Germany. A German team came to Britain to demonstrate water cannon tactics.

The Germans use a trace of CS gas in the water to help dispersal rioters, but this tactic has been ruled out in Britain.

At full throttle, the cannon can emit a 1,500 gallons a minute and is dry within four minutes.

Younger tells of 'outrage'

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The miners' strike threatened the fabric of Britain's free society, within which trade unionism had grown and flourished, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland and a confidante of the Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Speaking at a parliamentary press gallery lunch, Mr Younger described the strike as "an assault on many of the things Britain stands for" and added that neither individuals nor the nation as a whole dared to compromise with anything quite so fundamental.

Six months ago, many of the events now occurring every day would have seemed inconceivable, impossible and unbelievable, he said.

The strike had been called by the leaders of the union in defiance of established, agreed rules.

"Who can remember violence towards workers wishing only to go to work of their own choice."

After referring to ballots having been held and ignored, Mr Younger added: "We should look at these events and consider whether they amount to industrial action at all."

Arson attack

Police confirmed yesterday that a fire which badly damaged offices of Hazell Transport, Newport, Gwent, one of the organizers of the coal and iron-ore convoys breaking the blockade of the Llanwern steelworks, was an arson attack.

Steel chief accuses pit strikers

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The much-vaunted recovery of Britain's state-owned steel industry, now losing more than £1m a day, had been "blown seriously off course" by the miners' strike, Mr Robert Haslam, the British Steel Corporation chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Haslam, who took over from Mr Ian MacGregor as head of the corporation, said in his annual report that the miners' attempts to shut down the steel mills was "an unbelievable policy deliberately set to try to drive steel out of business."

The corporation which a year ago Mr MacGregor said he hoped would break even within 12 months, suffered a loss after interest for 1982-83 of £174m, a big recovery from the £383m deficit of the previous year.

But Mr Haslam's message is that without further drastic measures, including more job losses and mill closures, the corporation cannot possibly reach the target imposed by the Government of financial breaking even by next March.

The corporation's immediate objectives, Mr Haslam said, were to break even before interest and to achieve freedom from state aid.

The corporation's total loss for the last year, which includes redundancy costs, was £256m, against £869m in 1982-83. The number of employees fell to 71,000 from 81,000 the previous year and more than 166,000 four years ago.

Dockers see dispute as battle for jobs

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Dock workers' leaders see their national strike, now in its third day and spreading throughout British ports, as standing shoulder to shoulder with the miners in their battle for jobs.

Both emerged over a little local difficulty: the dockers' action over the use of non-registered labour at Immingham dock, Humberside; the 17-week pitmen's stoppage because the National Coal Board wanted to close Cortonwood pit, Yorkshire.

If the Government allows the dockers' dispute to worsen, it will be fighting the labour movement's two crack divisions.

The Cabinet hopes that the Transport and General Workers' Union will have its own "dissidents" among non-registered workers in the way that the National Union of Mineworkers did in Nottinghamshire.

The root cause of the dockers' stoppage is the threat to the 36-year-old national dock labour scheme, which offers job security to 13,750 registered workers.

The militancy of their leaders was awakened on April 12 this year by Mr Donald Stringer, chairman of the National Association of Port Employers, who declared that the relevance of the scheme had long disappeared, and with the Government's support would be abolished.

The conflict resolved itself in Tuesday's seven-hour talks between employers and unions in London into a dispute over a crucial piece of paper.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport Workers' Union, wanted the employers to issue the following statement: "The National Association of Port Employers agrees that no future breach of the dock labour scheme will take place, and accepts that non-registered labour will only be employed on dock work in circumstances as provided for under the Dock Labour Scheme, 1967, subject to prior agreement by the trade unions."

Mr Nicholas Finney, who led the negotiations for the employers, refused to do so. His argument was that the proposed agreement meant that the union would determine when and where there had been a breach and that the association would be implicated by being forced to act upon it.

The unions argue that the statement simply reinforced the system which existed before the British Steel Corporation defied it.

An assurance that the corporation would review its Immingham operations would not be sufficient to bring the strike to an end. The union wants assurances that a similar strategy would not be used elsewhere.

Dock workers' activists also believe that the dock labour boards are too slow to arrive at a decision. The British Steel Corporation is alleged to have timed the imports at Immingham so that it was impossible for the local board to meet and to outlaw the operation.

Part of the provisions of the scheme is that the 13,750 registered workers are awarded "fall-back pay" when there is no work for them. It was set up to end the legendary scramble for jobs that took place outside docks most mornings in the 1930s.

It guarantees no compulsory redundancies and that if any company closes in a registered

port the dockers would be taken on by remaining firms.

Leaders of the TGWU regard the system as one of the few remaining bastions of employment security in an insecure Conservative Britain.

Since the Act establishing the scheme in 1947, the number of dockers covered has fallen from 80,000, largely because of new cargo-handling methods such as containerization.

But the cut in the workforce has been achieved at a high price. It has cost the Government £16m a year for the past 15 years in redundancy payments to registered dockers.

Leading article and letters, page 15

Reform could cut tax and help poorest, study says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A radical reform of the tax and social security systems could free £400m to improve the income of the poorest and cut the basic rate of tax from 30 to 25 per cent, according to the Institute of Fiscal Studies.

The money would come from creating a system of tax and benefit "credits" which would abolish most of the highly complex means-tested social security benefits, replacing them with "credits" to which every one would be entitled but which would be withdrawn sharply as income rose. The national insurance and income tax systems would be combined to produce a system of tax credits, which would eventually see the abolition of the married man's allowance and age tax allowances.

The effect would be to withdraw the state pension and child benefit from the better-off, who would gain from lower rates of tax, while freeing large sums to improve the position of the poorest pensioners and low-income families in work, the institute says.

If all the savings went into improving social security, the numbers below the "poverty line" (20 per cent above the supplementary benefit level) would be cut from more than three million to 400,000, at the cost of penalizing middle-income families.

The proposals come in book the *Reform of Social Security* aimed to coincide with the Government's review of the system.

The star lot of the sale was a pair of silver-gilt flacons made in 1610 and elegantly chased with foliage and strap work to encourage the delight of heavy drinkers - they stand 11in high. But their fate was not to lie in the drinking parlour; they were presented to St Augustine's in 1631 and their superb condition demonstrates that they have been practically unused since then.

S. J. Phillips, the Bond Street dealers, paid £151,200 (estimate £80,000 to £100,000) to acquire them, outbidding Jacques Koopman, the London dealer. He had to make do with a single, rather larger, flagon, from the same church, dated 1637, and of lesser quality. It cost him £21,600 (estimate £15,000 to £25,000).

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Portfolio

Secretary shares latest prize

The Times Portfolio prize was shared yesterday between two readers, each of whom receives £1,000.

Mr David Laver, who works for the First Chicago Bank in their Treasury department in 33, and lives in Northolt, Middlesex. He has worked in banking ever since leaving school, first for the Midland and then for First Chicago.

His co-winner is Miss Krystyna Wood, aged 20, from Epsom, who is a legal secretary. Both Miss Wood and Mr Laver have read *The Times* for a considerable period. They each recorded a total of 24 points against the background of a market where prices were falling.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to:

The Times Portfolio
PO Box 40,
Blackburn BB1 6AJ,
enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone *The Times* Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches *The Times* Portfolio Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring *The Times* newspaper number.

Times Portfolio list, page 24, rules and how to play, below.

MID SUMMER AT HEAL'S

23RD JUNE ~ 21ST JULY
To celebrate the re-opening of Heal's there will be genuine savings on perfect upholstery, beds, dining, children's and living room furniture.

20% OFF MICHAEL TYLER UPHOLSTERY

15% OFF HULSTA FITTED BEDROOM AND LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

15% OFF MOSER FITTED BEDROOM FURNITURE

20% OFF CASPA UPHOLSTERY

10% OFF NEYT CHILDREN'S BEDROOM FURNITURE

You will also find savings on tableware, cutlery and Dartington glass seconds. So take this opportunity to visit the new Heal's.

SALE

Open: Mon 10.00-6.00, Tues/Wed/Fri 9.30-6.00, Thurs 9.30-7.30, Sat 9.00-6.00
Heal's 196 Tottenham Court Road London W1

AUSTIN REED

Remarkable reductions
at
all branches*

MENSWEAR
SALE
STARTS
TODAY

*includes Cue Shops,
for the Younger Man.

AUSTIN REED
of Regent Street

Decline in booming market for video recorders shown by retail delivery figures

The decline in the booming video recorder market has been confirmed by figures which show deliveries into the retail trade fell by 44.7 per cent in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same period of 1983.

Some special factors were at work but it confirms the falling off in sales which first began to show in 1983 as annual deliveries fell marginally lower than those in 1982. The six million video recorders already sold represent a market penetration of some 30 per cent, and the trade believes saturation could be around the 50 to 60 per cent mark.

This picture emerges from the latest returns of the British Radio and Electronic Equipment Manufacturers' Association (Breme), which believes the video market has matured beyond its initial boom period. Last year 2.16m video re-

VIDEO RECORDER DELIVERIES

Quarters	1982	1983	1984
1	335	550	304
2	500	680	
3	485	463	
4	915	477	
Total	2,235	2,160	

corders were delivered into the retail trade, compared with 2.23m in 1982. This year's first quarter saw 304,000 deliveries against 550,000 in the same quarter last year.

Part of the drop in sales in the first quarter of this year was due to stock reductions by retailers anxious to minimize the effects of high interest rates. A re-rental market has also emerged, bringing machines on to the market for a second time, and dealers were also holding

back because of the anticipation of new key model ranges from leading makers, Breme said.

With disposable income down in the first quarter, compared with the last quarter of 1983, the consumer electronics market overall showed some contradiction, Breme said. But colour television, the industry's key product showed increased deliveries of 15.8 per cent, with small screen colour television deliveries up 55 per cent.

Small screen sets now account for slightly more than 40 per cent of colour television deliveries, and 10 per cent of household have two or more sets. The growing home computer market is believed to be one influence.

The television market remains buoyant, with deliveries in the quarter at 157,000, up 12.9 per cent on the year before.

Psychiatrist helping in hunt for rapist

By John Witherow

A psychiatrist has been called into the hunt for a dangerous rapist dubbed "The Fox" who evaded a big police search in Bedfordshire on Tuesday.

The man, who carries a shotgun and wears a balaclava helmet, slit for his eyes and mouth, moved a woman at Leighton Buzzard after tying up her husband.

Police have described him as "an absolute animal" and warned people in the area to keep windows shut and take extra security precautions.

Supt Selwyn Davies, of Bedfordshire CID, believes the rapist is a local man, although he speaks with a northern or Newcastle accent. "It may well be that during the day he behaves normally, even going some at night to a wife and family," he said.

To help build up a picture, police have been consulting a psychiatrist who has advised them that the man may undergo complete change of character. Police want to question the man in connection with about 15 burglaries and two other

serious attacks during the past 10 weeks. These include shooting the finger off a victim and tying up and indecently assaulting a man.

The most recent attack took place on Tuesday when he forced a woman, aged 35, to tie up her husband before raping her at gunpoint.

About 120 police, aided by officers from Thames Valley and Hertfordshire forces, yesterday continued the search of woodland where dogs had traced his scent. But they admitted the man has evaded the hunt and could be planning another assault.

The man, about 5ft 7in and of slim build, has been called "The Fox" after detectives discovered he built a "lair" from chairs and blankets in one house, while waiting for his victims.

"It is this aspect which worries us," a policeman said. "It's as if he is not concerned about taking anything, so much as inflicting sheer terror on his victims, man and woman alike."

Drug smugglers' leader is jailed for 10 years

From Tim Jones, Swansea

A man named as "the commander" of an international drugs smuggling gang which stood to make a huge fortune was yesterday jailed for ten years. Robin Boswell, aged 47, of Portland Road, Notting Hill, west London, was also told to pay a fine of £75,000 or have another 12 months added to his sentence.

He was also ordered to pay £75,000 towards the legal costs of the trial. A jury at Swansea Crown Court had heard that Boswell was the leader of the gang which was motivated by greed beyond the imagination.

The gang had stood to make at least £6m by smuggling cocaine into a remote west Wales beach where they had built an elaborate underground cavern.

The man named as Boswell's lieutenant, Soeren Berg-Ambek, a Dane, aged 35, of no fixed address, was sentenced to eight years for the same offence of conspiracy to import drugs.

Boswell's wife, Mrs Susan Boswell, aged 40, was sentenced to a total of two years in prison with one year suspended. She

had pleaded guilty to conspiracy and to other drugs related charges.

The judge praised the Dyfed Powys police and paid tribute to the vigilance of the people of west Wales.

The following were also sentenced:

Kenneth Dewar, aged 52, of Notting Hill, west London, and his son, Kash Dewar, aged 24, of Hampstead, north London, were each sentenced to five years on conspiracy charges. They had pleaded guilty.

Paul Jenkins, aged 36, of St Ishmaels, Dyfed, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy received six years.

Donald Holmwood, aged 51, of Kensington, west London, who was found not guilty of the conspiracy charge but guilty of possessing cocaine with intent to supply for social purposes was fined £5,000.

He was also sentenced to 18 months in prison but was told he would be released soon because he spent 12 months in custody on remand.

Mr Justice Leonard ordered the forfeiture of cocaine valued at £15,000 which Holmwood had in a deposit box at his London bank.

George Rowland, aged 38, of Beaulieu, Hampshire, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and was sentenced to six months imprisonment suspended for two years.

US data link for home computers

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

A new service by which British microcomputer owners can be connected for almost 30p a minute to a California information bank containing 14 million articles, books, computer programs and technical reports was launched in London yesterday.

The service, called Knowledge Index, launched by Dialog, an American company, which hopes to attract British computer users on the same scale as in the United States. There are 5,000 customers of the US service which, the company says, is growing by 300 a month. Of that number, 20 per cent are doctors, 20 per cent teachers, librarians and writers, 12 per cent businessmen and women, and 10 per cent engineers.

The plethora of microcomputers in British homes has attracted the American company, and the information bank service is designed for that market, being available only from 6 pm to 5 am and Saturday from 2 pm. During the day, the company offers a service to businesses.

Customers would pay a £25 connection charge and be charged on usage through their credit card account. The 30p-a-minute charge, the company says, includes any telephone charges. Customers will need a special electronic black box, at a cost of about £75, connecting the house telephone to the home computer. The customers dial a special number which ensures that they pay only local telephone charges, even though the database is in the United States.

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PARLIAMENT July 11 1984

Councils campaign for 'their useless survival'

PROPAGANDA

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, replying in the Commons to questions about the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county councils, said he hoped all those who might be concerned about the future of their jobs would bring pressure to bear upon their employers and trade unions to lift the futile embargo on discussions on the future of the Government's policy.

We are making arrangements in the paying Bill (he went on) for a staff commission, but that can only be effective if the unions are prepared to talk to it and cooperate. At present there is no sign of that cooperation.

He said later that he hoped to publish before Parliament's summer recess a document consisting essentially of a summary description of the duties of the GLC and the metropolitan councils. It would be seen that the great majority of these would devolve upon the local democratic authorities — the borough councils in London and the district councils in the metropolitan areas.

He went on: The threats made by some upper tier authorities to encourage what I might describe as a scorched earth policy have made it necessary to protect the interests of successor authorities and their ratepayers. We should take steps to prevent abuses of this power.

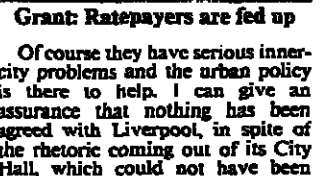
I ask MPs to await the detailed amendments to be tabled later today (Wednesday) in the House of Lords. Sir Anthony Grant (South West Devonshire, C) said that over Liverpool there had been ever more whining and whingeing by left-wing councillors. The Greater Council of the county's taxpayers and ratepayers were fed up.

Mr. Jenkin: Liverpool remains subject to exactly the same rules as

every other authority. There are no concessions to Liverpool on targets, grant related expenditure, block grants, penalties or disbursements. The same rules apply to Liverpool as apply to all.

Mr. David Alton (Liverpool, Moseley Hill, L): This Government has given way to intimidation, blackmail, bludgeoning and threats of riots. Does not the Secretary of State accept that every offer he has made on the housing investment programme and inter-city partnership programme was on offer right from the beginning?

Mr. Jenkin: In hope the leaders and councillors in other town and city halls will not be bamboozled by the rhetoric of Councillor Alton. Mr. Alton is right. There has been nothing accorded to Liverpool which could not have been perfectly well discussed in a simple partnership arrangement, a municipal partnership — arrangements which apply to the other six partnership authorities in the country.



Grant: Ratepayers are fed up

Of course they have serious inner-city problems and the urban policy is there to help. I can give an assurance that nothing has been agreed with Liverpool to spite of the rhetoric coming out of its City Hall, which could not have been

negotiated in the ordinary course of events.

Mr. Anthony Favel (Stockport, C): How many county council employees are engaged in propaganda work and what should they be doing with their time?

Mr. Jenkin: The GLC and Greater Manchester are perhaps the worst examples of councils who appear to have no function left except to campaign expensively for their own useless survival. In so doing they are making the case for their own abolition.

Mr. John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment (Copeland, Lab): How can he make claims about better administration and the saving of money as a result of his policy towards the GLC and the metropolitan councils, when he refuses to publish the evidence or any financial analysis?

Does he recall the article in *The Sunday Times* which suggested he and the Prime Minister are going to introduce legislation to make harsher penalties and disqualification or elected councillors under an Act which is 100 years old and unique to Britain? Should not surcharges be abolished altogether?

Mr. Jenkin: I would advise Dr. Cunningham to await the terms of the amendments to be tabled in the House of Lords.

Mr. Jenkin, in a written Commons reply, said he proposed amending the names of the authorities to be designated under the Rates Act.

Asked when he next intended meeting the local authority associations to discuss implementation of the Rates Act, Mr. Jenkin said he would be meeting all the local authority associations in the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance on July 19. No request had so far been made for this matter to be on the agenda.

Mr. John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment: Will he not recognize the urgency of this problem? Has he seen the report of the Friends of the Earth which points out that in the three years 133 SSIs have been either damaged or completely destroyed?

The report states that most of the damage is from intensive agricultural activity, such as at Halvergate. This damage is gathering momentum and there is urgency about the matter.

Does not this show the Act is not working as it should and must get on with this amendment Bill?

Mr. Jenkin: I have seen the figures and that is why I was a little hesitant in agreeing with Sir Hector Moore that all was satisfactory. For these reasons we are looking at a further strengthening of the Act.

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Pressure for closing of loopholes in Act

COUNTRYSIDE

MPs pressed Mr. William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, during environmental questions in the Commons to give an assurance that a Bill would be introduced soon to close the loopholes in the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Mr. Waldegrave said the Government would consider suggestions for improving some aspects of the Act, including looking at the amendment Bill put forward by Mr. Peter Harby (Westmorland, C). But he could not give an assurance that a Bill would be introduced in the autumn. However, he would look at the suggestions sympathetically.

Mr. Robert Hicks (South East Cornwall, C): In view of the unanimity demonstrated by all interested parties that certain loopholes and abuses in the existing legislation should be closed, including that relating to the three-part consultation period, would Mr. Waldegrave give the assurance to the House that the Government will introduce legislation this coming autumn?

Mr. Waldegrave: I am not sure I can give an assurance in quite the terms Mr. Hicks wants. But I am considering the suggestions made sympathetically.

Mr. Harby: Support for the amendment Bill, which the Government blocked last Friday, was both informed and as broadly ranging as possible.

Whilst Mr. Waldegrave is unable to give the assurance, will he give a clear indication that the Bill will be introduced as urgently as possible — before late on into 1985?

Mr. Waldegrave: I did have useful discussions with Mr. Harby on some of the technical points of his Bill. Sir Hector Moore (Dumfries, C): The vast majority of sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) are in very good hands and looked after lovingly by their owners and in no danger.

Mr. Waldegrave: I agree, but there are some worrying features of damage.

Mr. John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment: Will he not recognize the urgency of this problem? Has he seen the report of the Friends of the Earth which points out that in the three years 133 SSIs have been either damaged or completely destroyed?

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Protest to Iran over tanker

GULF WAR

British ship-owners knew the risk they were taking by sending vessels into the Gulf war-zone and to give convoy protection would have cost a wide political implication. Mr. Richard Lacey, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons after making a statement on the attack on the British Remora in the Gulf.

Mr. Lacey said: At approximately 1200 GMT, a British-owned and registered tanker, the British Remora was attacked from the air and struck by two missiles, which I am glad to report caused little damage and no casualties among the crew, nearly all of whom were British subjects. The British Remora is now anchored some miles off Dubai, and a member of the staff of our Consulate General has gone on board to render any assistance that may be needed.

All the available evidence is that the attack was made by aircraft of the Iranian Air Force. Accordingly, in the absence of Tehran, we have summoned the next most senior member of the Iranian Embassy in London to deliver a strong protest. Her Majesty's Government have made it clear that this deliberate, unprovoked and wholly unjustified attack is totally unacceptable.

The Secretary of State for Transport has reviewed his advice to British shipping in the Gulf in the light of this incident. While it is for the companies themselves to inform their crews about the risks involved, he has re-emphasized the need for British ship-owners to take this incident into full consideration in deciding whether to enter the Gulf and to exercise all necessary vigilance while there.

Her Majesty's Government deplores this incident, and indeed all attacks on shipping in the Gulf area. They are further proof of the need to see in early and to the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq.

We shall continue to support all serious efforts to bring that conflict to an end, and in the meantime will vigorously uphold the principle of freedom of navigation, which has been reaffirmed by successive Security Council resolutions.

Mr. Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said they deplored the unprovoked attack. Would not the Government, with its allies, recognize the need to

involve the Soviet Union in the area where there were certain shared interests?

Mr. Lacey: The Foreign Secretary (Sir Geoffrey Howe) when in Moscow had discussed the question of stability in the Gulf.

Mr. Eileen Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) said America had been sending escorts for some of its vessels in the area. He asked if Britain could do the same.

Mr. Lacey: The US Government has made plain it has no policy of escorting shipping at present. All our efforts are going on to consider measures by diplomatic means.

British ship-owners know the risks involved and it is their choice to give convoy protection should have serious and wide political implications.

Mr. Allan Roberts (Bottle, Lab): As a result of the difficulties in the Gulf, very soon there will be a severe oil shortage in this country. Will he ask the Prime Minister to get on with his job and settle the oil crisis?

Mr. Lacey said oil stocks in the world were very high and there was careful cooperation between all governments concerned to ensure that if the situation deteriorated, general emergency powers could be taken.

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CTT relief for stud farms

FINANCE BILL

The bloodstock industry was a long established and important part of the nation's heritage as well as being a valuable part of the economy. Mr. John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said on opening in the Commons the report stage of the Finance (No. 2) Bill.

Moving a new clause, he said the Government had decided to table it in the light of representations received from a wide range of equestrian interests.

The object of the new clause was to remove any doubt that capital transfer tax agricultural relief was available to stud farms engaged in horse breeding. It was widely assumed until recently that stud farms were entitled to the relief, the matter not having been tested to any great extent in the courts.

Mr. Moore said the relief was available to stud farms engaged in horse breeding. It was widely assumed until recently that stud farms were entitled to the relief, the matter not having been tested to any great extent in the courts.

Those in the industry argued that there was less certainty about the availability of business relief. Unlike agricultural relief there was a qualifying condition that the activity must be carried out for gain.

In the Government's view, the central problem was the uncertainty of the present law which had now been more fully recognized. In the circumstances, the Government considered it appropriate to act to ensure the continuing availability of large parts of the country. The rest of the proposed change should be negligible.

Mr. Jeffrey Rooker, an opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that with the relief going on outside the House and with the Government facing its worst financial crisis since 1979, the fact that the first time it was discussed was stud farming would be grossly misunderstood by the public.

The minister had said the cost would be negligible, meaning less than £1m but in the particular industry concerned that sum would be chicken feed. If that was all that

was involved, why was it necessary for the matter to be raised at all? Had the question of advances in technology been raised during discussion? It seemed, though, that the industry would not be in its present form for much longer.

Sir John Farr (Harborough, C) said the British bloodstock industry employed nearly 200,000 people. It was a massive export earner and that was good for Britain.

Mr. John Marek (Wrexham, Lab) said he did not know of any stud farmers that were impoverished or

months old. Huge numbers of horses sold at the yearling sales did not achieve near that sort of figure. Racing and breeding were now international. If the tax situation in Britain was not comparable with that in other countries, such as Ireland, France and the United States, breeders would move their businesses to those countries.

If this happened there would be a major adverse effect on the level of bloodstock exports from Britain. Mr. John Marek (Wrexham, Lab) said he did not know of any stud farmers that were impoverished or

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Joseph rules out legislation

YOUTH SERVICE

The Department of Education and Science will in future have a department identified as dealing with youth service matters. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said when he announced the Government's decision on the report by Mr. Alan Thompson's review group of the youth service.

Sir Keith Joseph said: When this report — appropriately entitled *Experience and Participation* — was published, I described it as a timely and far-reaching study of the ways in which the youth service was helping young people and I said that it offered some important recommendations for the development of the service.

The Government has considered with great care the review group's recommendations on legislation, but does not consider that it would be appropriate to introduce new legislation relating to the youth service unless legislation dealing with the whole statutory framework of post-school education were being proposed.

Mr. Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education: It is nearly two years since the Thompson Committee was set up to buy time and divert the wrath of Conservative back bench MPs and many will conclude that Sir Keith

turned down the suggestion that there should be a minister for youth. There was no recommendation in the report about what Mr. Radice referred to as adequate funding. The recommendations about political education, racialism and defending minorities did not call for any action by the Government. Finance for the youth service were not being cut.

The big difference between the Thompson Committee report and the Government was that the Government, although it regarded the report as excellent, was not convinced that new legislation was necessary. There was no evidence that what the Thompson committee suggested was lacking was a matter of legislation.

Mr. Trevor Skeet (North Bedfordshire, C): Some of us introduced legislation because we thought it vital and we have had no legislation on the subject for 40 years. When is he prepared to consider the realistic need for this and when is he prepared to give the youth service the resources to which it is entitled? (Labour cheers.)

Sir Keith Joseph: This admirable report was unable to give any evidence of any difficulty of the youth service in carrying out its functions for lack of legislation. Only when the Government thinks it necessary — but the Government is not convinced that that is now — might we legislate.

There had been an announcement about setting up a committee for the training of youth workers another about an inquiry into the National Youth Bureau from which the Government had received a report. The Prime Minister had

turned down the suggestion that there should be a minister for youth. There was no recommendation in the report about what Mr. Radice referred to as adequate funding. The recommendations about political education, racialism and defending minorities did not call for any action by the Government. Finance for the youth service were not being cut.

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Councils urged to go out to contract

PRIVATIZATION

The Government is considering what further steps to take in order to encourage local authorities to put services out to competitive tender. Mr. Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, told the Commons.

From the Opposition back benches, Mr. Frank Haynes said Ashfield district council wanted to make it clear to the minister to keep

For sale: Town with a human feel

From Peter Davenport
Redditch

Even in a booming property market, the opportunity for prospective purchasers to acquire almost an entire town does not arise quite often. So the erection of an imaginary "for sale" board over the Midlands new town of Redditch has excited the interest of investors at home and abroad.

For the first time a new town development corporation is selling off a large and varied property package in the open market and five big firms have tabled bids approaching £100m.

By April next, after 21 years in operation, the Redditch Development Corporation will be wound up and its assets sold off: shops, office blocks, 200 factories, thousands of houses, parkland and a public house will change hands.

But the impending financial transactions have led to a clash with the Labour-controlled Redditch District Council, which is alarmed at the prospect of so much property passing into the hands of one company, perhaps one based overseas.

Yesterday Mr Walter Stranz, leader of the council and head of the department of town planning at Birmingham Polytechnic, said: "We are all very concerned at this total change in procedure, with everything being offered in one 'bargain basement sale'."

"We will still be here to pick up the pieces should anything go wrong when the development corporation has gone. We feel we should be closely consulted about the sale. We cannot veto it but we would like the opportunity to write some safeguards for the town into the agreement."

The policy that has so alarmed the council is the intention of the development corporation to dispose of its assets in a single financial operation.

Since the beginning of the year corporation executives have discreetly approached 40 estate agents and property firms, looking for prospective purchasers. Detailed prospectuses of the properties on offer, together with maps, photographs and income projections, have been circulated to "closely vetted" companies. An initial list of 12 interested companies has now been narrowed down to five firm offers, four of the bidders are British and the other is based overseas.

On July 31 the 11-member board of the corporation will meet at its Holmwood offices, a converted nineteenth century country house on the outskirts of the town, to consider the offers that will effectively mean redundancy for most of its 170 staff.

The assets of the corporation, which already has a high level of private investment in its projects, are being hived off in four packages:



My kind of town: Mr Norman More of the Redditch Development Corporation: "Not simply a question of selling to the highest bidder" (Photograph: John Manning)

● The largest single package to come on the open market consists of the corporation's interest in more than 200 factories scattered around the town's six industrial estates, two office blocks, a garage and shop units with the leaseholds on many of the 6,000 private houses the corporation has built. It is expected to fetch close to £100m.

● The £20m Kingfisher shopping centre, a futuristic edifice of Continental tiles and palm trees, carved out of the old town centre and housing 150 shops, restaurants and the Limekiln public house.

● A batch of "community assets", parks, woodland, grass verges and local meeting rooms, will be offered to the local district council along with a string of income-producing attractions, such as shops and offices, to offset running costs.

● Almost 7,000 rented houses built by the corporation will be transferred to the local council under government statute.

The sale is a method of quickly meeting the Government's desire to see the management of new towns move into private hands. But Mr Norman More, managing director of the corporation, is

determined that the eventual purchases will have the interests of the town at heart. He has been with the corporation since its inception in 1964 and seen it attract 400 new factories and 13,000 new jobs to a town whose traditional industries have mostly died. The population has also doubled to about 70,000.

Mr More, aged 62, who will be made redundant with most of the rest of his staff when the deal goes through, said: "After all this time with the town we are naturally concerned for its future and that is why we will want to know how the bidders intend to operate and all about their management policy."

"If it is not in the interests of the people of Redditch, then it

will not go forward. It is not simply a question of selling to the highest bidder."

Mr More added: "I think the fact that five major concerns are ready to invest substantial amounts of money in the future of Redditch is a testimony to what we have achieved here. People should be proud of that."

The planners are proud of their creation; unlike other new towns criticized for being cold, inhuman and its industrial estates are tree-lined and fringed with grass verges. Officials of the corporation refused to put a figure on their expectations yesterday, but the proceeds of the sale will go to the Exchequer and the deal will have to be approved by the Government.

Ball chairman may face action

Oxford City Council is to take civil action against the chairman of Worcester College Ball Committee, Mr Christopher Normand, after complaints from people living three miles from the college, that the event on June 27 was too noisy.

Weather defeats Bonington climb

The mountaineer Chris Bonington has abandoned an attempt on the unclimbed 24,000ft Himalayan peak Karu Koh in Pakistan. Mr Bonington, from Caldbeck, in Cumbria, was climbing with Mr Al Rouse from Sheffield and two Pakistani mountaineers but encountered appalling weather conditions during an attempt on the south-west ridge.

Courts may halt sale of Guevara diaries

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The diaries of Che Guevara which scheduled for sale at Sotheby's on July 16 with a suggested value of about £250,000 will probably now disappear from view for two or three years because of the schedules of the British legal system.

On Monday, Sotheby's failed to have lifted the injunction which had been imposed on them by the Bolivian Government. The company has two days in which to lodge an appeal but it seemed unlikely yesterday it would do this.

The Bolivian Government was required to pay a £12,000 security into court within the next seven days. If it does so, the sale will have to be called off and the diaries tucked away in a safe until time is found in the British courts to hear the main action, the Bolivian Government's request for the return of the diaries.

It is likely to be an extremely complicated case requiring two or three weeks and it could be two or three years before it can be accommodated in the tight legal schedule.

The chances of an out-of-court settlement are slim. In many cases of disputed ownership, cash is the main consideration and a sale goes ahead while a compromise is reached about the division of the sale price.

Bolivia wants the diaries, not the cash. They cover the period of Guevara's Bolivian campaign and fall into government hands when the Cuban revolutionary was caught by the Army and shot in 1967.

The present left-wing government of Bolivia has served Sotheby's with an injunction preventing the firm from disposing of the diaries in any way.

200 years buried in Lloyd's new HQ

By Charles Kneivitt
Architecture Correspondent

A stainless steel time capsule containing various memorabilia, including today's issue of *The Times*, will be sealed in the roof of the £175m Lloyd's redevelopment in the City of London when the Queen Mother performs the traditional "topping-out" ceremony today.

Designed by Richard Rogers and Partners, co-architects with Renzo Piano of the Pompidou Centre in Paris, it is one of the most startling, innovative, and complex buildings put up in the capital, and is due to be completed early in 1986.

The latest headquarters is on the site of Sir Edwin Cooper's 1928 building in Leadenhall Street, which was demolished in 1980. Only the Grand Arch, which provided the entrance, still stands as a memory screen to the past.

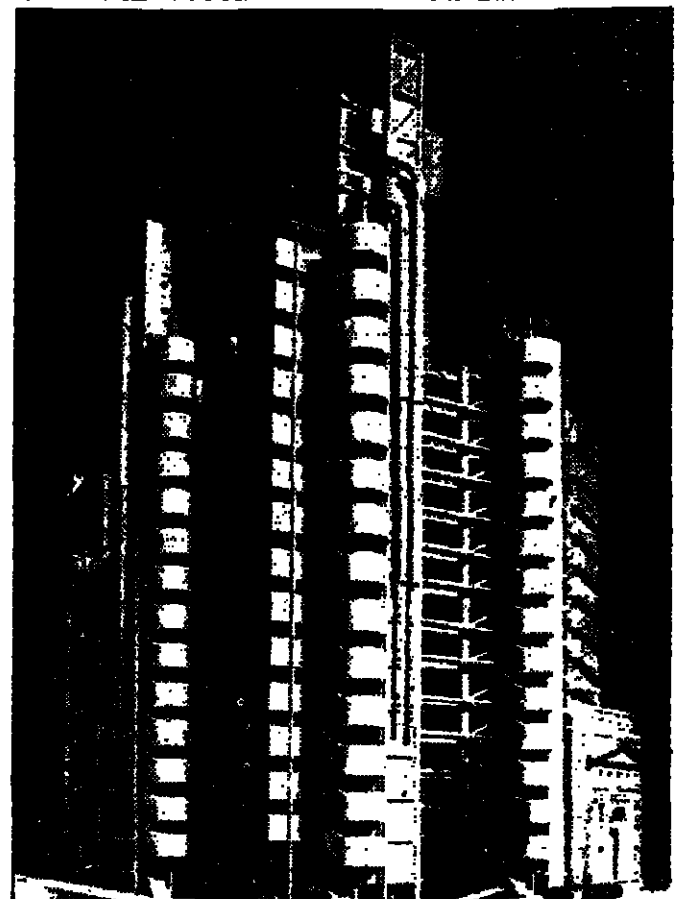
The present building is the fourth new headquarters this century and has been designed to accommodate all the Corporation's and underwriters' needs well into the next century.

Lloyd's outgrew its present Underwriting Room about 20 years ago, and the new central "hall" was the only absolute requirement in the architects' brief. The new room is situated immediately above street level and will provide 33,000 square feet of underwriting space beneath a 24ft ceiling.

Above this level are 12 gallery floors, which step up and wrap around a huge atrium rising to a barrel vault more than 240 feet above, higher than the nave of Westminster Abbey.

Services such as lifts, staircases and laboratories are housed in six satellite towers around the perimeter, leaving a large, uncluttered floor space.

The towers are clad in stainless steel as a fire precaution: Three of the lifts will

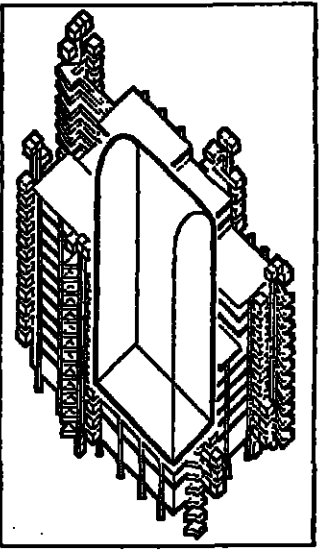


A model of the Lloyd's redevelopment, with a drawing of the central glass cage, giving a view of every floor.

be on the outside of the towers, giving breathtaking views.

Special glass is being used which will make the building give off a "warm glow" to outsiders, and a sparkle effect to those inside. But in the midst of all this high technology, quill pens will still have their place to record major marine accidents in the Casualty Loss Book, as they have for more than 200 years.

A quill will be one of two dozen items in the time capsule for today's ceremony. Other items include an 1881 gold Egypt sovereign, donated by the Queen Mother, Lloyd's last annual report and accounts; a copy of Richard Rogers' design strategy and drawings; the menu from the Lord Mayor's 1984 annual dinner; and a copy of the day's *Lloyd's List*.



Record harvest forecast

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Home-Grown Cereals Authority, a government quango, has joined *The Times* on Tuesday in predicting another record grain harvest. But it says that much depends on the weather in the next three to four weeks.

Although the general condition of the cereal crop is good, some wheat and barley grown on this soils are showing signs of stress, and spring crops, in particular, need rain.

General leaf diseases have

Woman alters drugs plea

Mrs Susan Chakulya, aged 37, wife of a former defence

minister of Zambia, changed her plea yesterday and admitted at Wolverhampton Crown Court that she had illegally imported into Britain £30,000 worth of Zambian cannabis.

With the change of plea her counsel, Mr Robert Solman, asked that a second charge she had also denied, that she had conspired with four others to offer the drug for sale, be left on the file.

White directed the jury not to return a verdict on that count.

With Alisair Ward, aged 34, a Wolverhampton businessman and once a vice-chairman of Rotherham United football club, and Doreen Chisimba, aged 23, his Zambian friend, Mrs Chakulya will await sentence at the end of the trial which now involves only one man.

He is Brian Southall, aged 45, a haulier from the West Midlands. The trial continues today.

At 9.30 life for an English Magistrate in Ireland has its ups and downs.



2.30 Racing from Newmarket.

4.30 Cartoon Carnival.

5.00 Blockbusters. Another high-speed general knowledge session.

5.30 Start Here. A look at gravity—the invisible force.

6.00 What A Picture! Practical holiday photography.

6.30 Today's History. A look at the history of America.

7.00 C4 News.

7.50 Comment.

8.00 Pushing The Limits. Hair raising footage from a balloon over the Alps.

8.30 American Caesar. General MacArthur's role in the Korean War.

9.00 Soap.

9.30 The Irish RM. Peter Bowles returns in his highly successful role as Major Yeates, the English Resident Magistrate posted to turn-of-the-century Ireland. The second series continues the comic opposition of English propriety and Irish logic, but the rich cast of characters is supplemented by new blood. Tonight, Flurry involves the Major in some devious horse-trading.

10.30 The Skin Horse. An award-winning film, tinged with humour, which examines the often taboo subject of sex and the disabled.

11.30 Alfred Hitchcock Presents... Back For Christmas. A short spine-chiller from The Master.

4

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

Chinese hand over 1m cash donation for aid to African refugees

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

China led the way at the second International Conference in Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Icara II) by being the first country to hand over, as distinct from pledging, hard cash. Before the final session yesterday, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Gong Dafei, presented the conference chairman, Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, with a cheque for \$1m (£770,000).

The Chinese gesture served also to underline the fact that the Soviet block countries were conspicuous by their absence, despite their sometimes prominent associations with Africa, an absence deplored in speeches by several Western delegates.

World Bank gives more for population control

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The president of the World Bank, Mr A W Clausen, disclosed here yesterday that it is to double funds for population control and related health programmes in the Third World.

He said growing population was a great barrier to alleviating poverty in the world, and called on governments to support stronger programmes for limiting population growth.

Mr Clausen, in Kenya on a three-day visit, was addressing a meeting convened by the Kenya Population Council. Kenya has a 4 per cent growth rate, the highest in the world, and is an example of a country facing serious problems as a result.

The World Bank president had private discussions with President Moi. He also flew to Uganda to meet President Obote. He pressed the issue of population policies in his talks.

Solidarity gets no peace from Warsaw

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities have signalled on a broad front that they do not intend to relax their policy of arresting and pressing charges against underground Solidarity activists, despite strong hints that political prisoners will be released under an amnesty later this month.

The Warsaw prosecutor yesterday freed Mr Maciej Redziejewski, a defence lawyer in human rights cases, but stated that he would have to face trial soon on charges of sheltering a deserter from the Zomo riot police and 'betraying official secrets'.

At the same time the authorities announced the arrest of four Solidarity activists, including the prominent radio journalist Mrs Janina Jankowska, allegedly for preparing 'samizdat' radio recordings.

The prosecutor's office has also confirmed that charges against the novelist Marek Nowakowski, well known in the West for his stories entitled *Report from Marial Land*, would include 'cooperating with subversive agencies in the West to produce false and biased information about the situation in Poland'.

The arrests follow the detention of an underground leader, Mr Antoni Pitkiewicz, last week. It is possible, legal sources say, that all those arrested and about to face trial will be freed under an amnesty.

Protest by Pope over Nicaragua expulsions

Rome (Reuters) - The Pope has deplored the expulsion of 10 foreign priests from Nicaragua, describing it as 'a sad, particularly serious event'.

The authorities cancelled the residence permits of the 10 priests - four Spaniards, two Costa Ricans, two Italians, a Canadian and a Panamanian - on Monday, a few hours after they took part in a protest march.

Church officials regard the expulsions as part of the confrontation between Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua and the Sandinista Government over issues ranging from military conscription to private education.

Bomb in bar

St Jean-de-Luz (Reuters) - A Spanish Basque refugee was seriously injured and two other people were hurt when two men on a motorcycle hurled a bomb into a bar in this town in south-west France. A French lorry driver was slightly hurt when bombs exploded under five French trucks parked outside a restaurant on the main Madrid-Irun road.

Pit fire toll

Juifang (Reuters) - Rescue workers brought out 50 of 121 coal miners trapped underground after a pit fire in this northern Taiwanese town, but 32 miners died, police and hospital officials said. Most of the remaining 18 were still unconscious.

Shuttle snag

Cape Canaveral (AP) - The decision on when to reschedule space shuttle *Discovery's* aborted inaugural flight has been delayed by the failure of a rocket nozzle during a test in St Louis.

Botha chosen

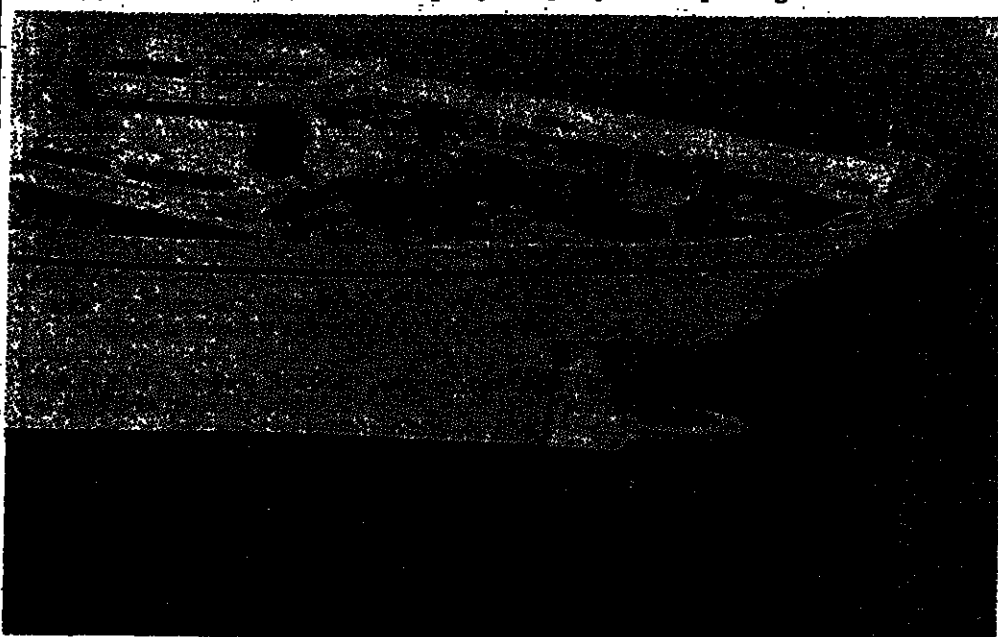
Cape Town (Reuters) - A caucus meeting of the ruling National Party elected Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, as candidate for President of South Africa. The President will be chosen on September 5.

Correction

It was stated on July 9 that Spain has not ratified the European Extradition Convention. In fact, Spain ratified the treaty in 1982. The same report wrongly stated that American Express was the victim of the £26m Heathrow warehouse robbery last year.



Fog victims: The Soviet freighter, Vanya Alekseyev (above), lies crippled off Copenhagen after collision with the Greek cruise ship Royal Odyssey with 812 passengers. No one was hurt.



Sex across the colour bar

Pretoria edges towards reform

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Government has opened the way for the repeal of two of the most basic apartheid laws - the bans on marriage and sex between black and white - once the new multi-racial parliament, to be set up in September, is operating.

Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Minister of Internal Affairs, told the existing all-white House of Assembly here that the Government has agreed to widen the brief of the all-party select committee examining the laws, to enable it to consider 'the options of repeal'.

The final recommendations are expected to go before a joint

standing committee of the new three-chamber Parliament, in which members of the Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities will be represented alongside whites. All Indian and Coloured parties support repeal.

The chairman of the select committee, Mr Piet Badenhorst, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, prompted the Government's move by reporting that he and his colleagues could find no way of amending the laws to 'improve' them - hitherto the limit of their brief.

Mr Badenhorst also revealed that most of the evidence submitted to the committee on apartheid and its long-term survival, their abolition would not, in one sense, make much immediate difference.

While accepting the demand for a broader mandate, Mr de Klerk angered anti-apartheid opposition MPs by stipulating at the last minute that the committee must pay due regard to the 'continued social, educational and constitutional ordering of communities'.

Behind this verbal smoke-screen lies concern about the implications for other apartheid legislation of abolishing the laws, known as the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

Fundamental as the two laws are to the whole philosophy of apartheid and its long-term survival, their abolition would not, in one sense, make much immediate difference.

Few candidates for top European post

From Ian Murray, Brussels

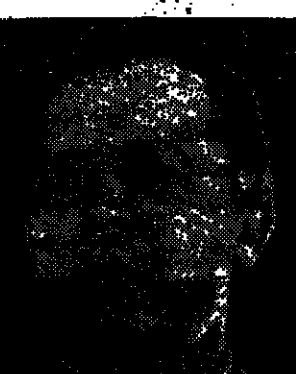
The task of finding an acceptable candidate to take over the presidency of the European Commission from next January is proving more difficult and delicate than expected to Dr Garret Fitz-Gerald.

The Taoiseach was given the task by the European summit last month of sounding out opinion on the right choice. He has been expected to reveal the name by the time the new European Parliament meets for the first time the week after next.

But there has been no public rush of applications and Dr Fitz-Gerald's task has been made the more difficult because no suitable candidate has come forward from West Germany, the one country all member states would accept has a right to fill the post now.

This week Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher tried to quash rumours that he was moving to Brussels by announcing that he meant to stay on as Foreign Minister of West Germany. There has been no enthusiasm among other countries for giving the job to Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, a Christian Democrat politician with little or no international reputation, but who Chancellor Kohl would like to put forward.

West Germany's reluctance to supply a suitable candidate has fired speculation that the job could be offered to a senior



M. Delors: Frenchman with wider support

French minister, especially as President Mitterrand has been reported to be preparing a reshuffle of his Cabinet.

The two French names most canvassed are those of M Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, and M Claude Cheysson, the External Relations Minister and a former Brussels commissioner. Either would have to be very seriously considered if his name went forward.

Of the two, M Delors could expect the wider support from other member states, but he seems less likely to want to leave a powerful role in French politics for the frustratingly powerless job of Commission president.

It is unlikely that either French minister would allow his name to go forward unless he were certain of getting the job.

Iranian envoy summoned over hit tanker

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

An Iranian official was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday to receive a strong protest after the attack on a British tanker in the Gulf.

Mr Seyed Mokhtari, the First Secretary, was also asked for assurances that such an attack would not be repeated.

Britain has reserved the right to claim compensation for damage to the 265,000-ton BP-owned British Renown, which was anchored 12 miles outside Dubai last night, awaiting an experts' report.

A similar protest was being made in Tehran itself after the raid in which the Renown was struck by two rockets, as it was on its way to pump oil from the Swiss-operated tanker Tiburon, crippled by an Iraqi missile two weeks before.



National Westminster Bank PLC

NatWest announces that with effect from Thursday, 12th July, 1984, its Base Rate is increased from 10% to 12% per annum.

The basic Deposit and Savings Account rates are increased from 6½% to 8¾% per annum.

41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP

Bank of Ireland announces that with effect from close of business on 12th July 1984 its Base Rate for lending is increased from 10% to 12% per annum



Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on 12th July 1984 and until further notice TSB Base Rate will be 12% p.a.

Trustee Savings Banks Central Board, PO Box 33, 25, Milk Street, London EC2V 8LU



Coutts & Co. announce that their Base Rate is increased from 10% to 12% per annum with effect from the 12th July 1984 until further notice.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal is increased from 6½% to 8¾% per annum.

Standard Chartered Bank

announces that on and after 12th July 1984 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from 10% to 12% p.a.

The interest rate payable on deposit accounts subject to seven days notice of withdrawal will be increased from 6½% to 8¾% p.a. The interest rate payable on High Interest deposit accounts subject to twenty one days notice of withdrawal will be increased from 7½% to 9¾% p.a.

Standard Chartered

Hill Samuel Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on July 12, 1984, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Account will be at the rate of 8¾ per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AL
Telephone: 01-628 8011

Bank of Scotland BASE RATE

Bank of Scotland announces that, with effect from Wednesday 11th July 1984, its Base Rate will be increased from 10% per annum to 12% per annum

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE AND SOUTHAMPTON OFFICE - DEPOSITS.

The rate of interest on sums lodged for a minimum period of 7 days or subject to 7 days' notice on withdrawal will be 8½% per annum, also with effect from 11 July 1984.



Shia Muslim brigade blows up Libyan embassy in Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The ghost of the Imam Moussa Sadr - the most famous Lebanese kidnaper of them all - struck again yesterday, predictably and not without warning. Shia Muslim gunmen from the self-styled "Sadr Brigade" demanding the release of their spiritual leader from the Libyan prison where he was almost certainly murdered by Colonel Gaddafi's agents six years ago - stormed into the Libyan "People's Bureau" in West Beirut, planted a bomb on the steps and devastated the entire building in a huge explosion.

Only a few hours earlier, they had issued a warning that if Mr Abdul Salam Terzoli the Libyan Foreign Minister, was to visit Beirut today, there would be "negative ramifications", an

interesting expression which carries more weight here than it would, say, in Europe and which was taken seriously by Lebanese Government officials. Lebanon restored relations with Libya just a few months ago, much to the chagrin of the country's Shia Muslims, and particularly of Moussa Sadr's sister, Rahab. Rahab is popularly credited with the "Sadr Brigade" operations, including the temporary kidnapping of Monday of Libya's Chief of Affairs in Beirut. As a result of his abduction, staff of the People's Bureau had left Beirut and only a woman caretaker was in the building when the gunmen arrived yesterday. She, together with three security men and two Lebanese soldiers outside, were

blindfolded and dumped in the street before the bomb went off. So much, the Libyans might have thought, for the Lebanese Government's new "security plan" in Beirut. In fact, President Gemayel's Cabinet spent much of yesterday setting up a committee under a former Beirut police chief to arrange for the release of more than 100 civil war kidnap victims and determine the fate of thousands of others killed over the past eight years.

This may be another the protest of the Muslims, who have been demanding freedom for their long-dead relatives as well as for those who may be alive, but it did little for five passengers from Cyprus who arrived at Beirut port on the ferry Alizur Blanco yesterday morning only to be abducted under the eyes of the Army by two carloads of gunmen from Christian east Beirut.

The Alizur Blanco is fast turning into the sort of ship upon which no Lebanese will want to travel. Last month the vessel was hijacked in international waters by Israeli gunboats and four of its passengers imprisoned by the Israelis. Two of them were released in southern Lebanon yesterday, but two more remain locked up in Israel. Nothing was known about the men abducted from the ship yesterday morning.

Two of the four remaining Arab passengers from the hijacked ferry, the Alizur Blanco, were released by the Israelis yesterday. They included Mr Mazen Masri, a former pupil of a British school, the headmaster of which had protested to the Israeli authorities.

Israelis free boy held in ferry raid

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Masri had left Battisborough school, near Plymouth, and was on his way to visit his parents in Beirut when the ferry was rerouted to Haifa by an Israeli gunboat. He is returning to Britain to go to university in September.

The two freed passengers were handed to a representative of the Red Cross and returned overland to Lebanon after spending nearly two weeks in Israeli custody. They had no access to lawyers and their identities were not officially confirmed by the Government.

Israeli radio said the two remaining detained passengers from the ferry - which was hijacked en route from Cyprus to Beirut - were a brother and sister suspected of planning a "seaborne terrorist attack".

Mr Jackson claimed that he had not been considered for a vice-presidency because

Jackson lash falls on Jews, the press, women and Mondale

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, living up to his reputation for shooting his mouth off, has lashed out at Jews, white women, the press and his Democratic presidential rival Mr Walter Mondale.

In a series of interviews in Los Angeles, Chicago and Washington, the black presidential candidate has also made it clear that next week's Democratic national convention in San Francisco could be a far from tranquil affair and has reiterated a warning that blacks may not support actively Mr Mondale's campaign if their demands are not satisfied.

Much of Mr Jackson's pique seems to derive from the fact that Mr Mondale has not considered him actively as his vice-presidential running mate, although he has interviewed two other blacks for the job, Mr Tom Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles, and Mr Wilson Goode, the Mayor of Philadelphia.

In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr Jackson accused Jewish leaders of attempting to distance Mr Mondale from him. Jewish leaders have expressed concern about derogatory terms which Mr Jackson used about Jews and his close association with Mr Louis Farrakhan, the militant black Muslim leader, who recently described Judaism as a "dirty religion".

Mr Jackson claimed that he had not been considered for a vice-presidency because

"threats to Mondale by a significant number of Jewish leaders were very evident."

Mr Jackson was equally disparaging about women, accusing the National Organization of Women (NOW) of purloining one of his main campaign issues by arguing in recent weeks that Mr Mondale's running mate should be a woman.

Three of the candidates interviewed for the vice-presidency have been women - Representative Geraldine Ferraro of New York, Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco, and Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky.

Mr Jackson assailed the press for "Aryan arrogance" and "cultural racism." He said the press constantly referred to him as the "black" candidate, but never described Mr Mondale or Senator Gary Hart as being "white" candidates.

Mr Jackson's latest diatribe came as Mr Mondale was finalizing his choice of running mate. There was growing speculation that he would opt for Mrs Ferraro who was interviewed for a second time by Mr John Reilly. Mr Mondale's aide leading the search for a vice-presidential candidate.

Meanwhile, Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, one of the contenders for the Number 2 job, has withdrawn his name from consideration, saying he preferred to remain in the Senate.

The perfect mate, page 14

Israeli election

Likud may live to lament Lebanon

Christopher Walker, our Jerusalem Correspondent, concludes his examination of the main issues in the general election on July 23, widely regarded as the most crucial in Israel's 36-year history. Today Lebanon.

With the Israeli death toll relentlessly approaching 600 and with more casualties than in the 1967 war, it was inevitable that the invasion of Lebanon and its bloody aftermath should emerge as a key issue at the hustings.

Given the Likud Government's initial pledges of a limited operation going no further than 25 miles from the border, few of the tens of thousands of soldiers sent north in June 1982 could have guessed that more than two years later, Israel's continued presence would be an election issue.

Ironically, although both Likud and the Labour opposition now profess the same broad aim - to bring the troops home as soon as adequate security for Israel's northern border is guaranteed - many observers believe that it will be in Lebanon that the quickest effects of a change of government in Israel would be felt.

"Labour have no political face to lose by speeding up the arrangements for a pull-back and they would be prodded hard by the smaller parties in their coalition", one diplomat said. "If they win, I believe that they will be obliged to live up to their promises over Lebanon as soon as possible."

These were recently outlined by Mr Shimon Peres, Labour's candidate for prime minister, who said that, if elected, he hoped to have all Israeli troops out of Lebanon within six months by adopting a flexible approach to securing the vulnerable northern border.

"The problem is: How long will it take us to organize the necessary measures to defend the northern part of Israel? We hope to do it in a matter of

three to six months." He added that he would introduce a multi-faceted approach - to remove the troops from Lebanon and keep northern Israel secure.

This would involve a warning system in southern Lebanon which would include aerial reconnaissance, naval patrols and mobile or permanent warning stations in the south along the lines that Lebanon agreed in the defence withdrawal pact of May 1983.

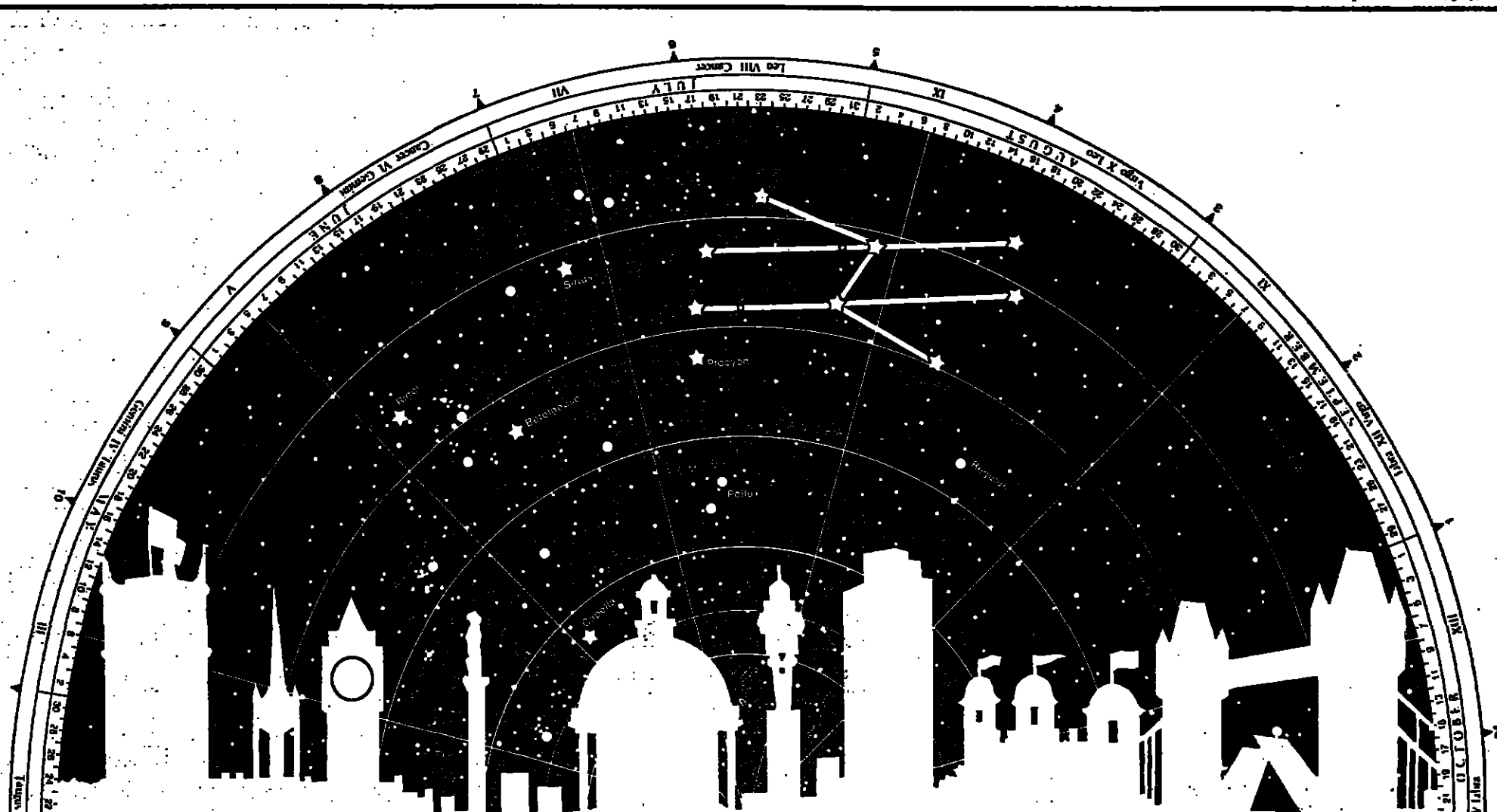
Unlike Likud, Labour is prepared to rely on United Nations peace-keeping soldiers in southern Lebanon acting as an integral part of the new security system, which would also involve extending the area under control of the Israel-backed "South Lebanon Army" up to the 25-mile limit.

"There are significant differences between Labour's solution and that of the Likud," Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the opposition defence spokesman, said. "Israel's only objective in Lebanon is the security of the northern settlements and their population. This, while working to bring the troops home as soon as possible."

It is no secret that Likud was anxious to play down Lebanon as an issue, preferring to concentrate on depicting Labour as a party supported by enemies of the state, because of its willingness to compromise over the West Bank. But once the topic came to the fore, the Government hit back hard.

One of its most effective party broadcasts showed a long interview, filmed in a Galilee bomb shelter, with a young girl who described in harrowing detail the terror and discomfort of life when the area was repeatedly subjected to Palestinian rocket attack.

Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, who inherited the Lebanese entanglement from Mr Ariel Sharon, has resisted all pressure inside the Army for even a secondary withdrawal to a new line south of Sidon.



Prospects for the railway customer look much better.

The signs for the future of British Rail are encouraging. The results for 1983 were the best for 6 years. And the railway operating surplus of £62 million, before interest, was the largest ever recorded in the 21 year history of the Railways Board.

Overall the Board made a surplus of £8 million, a significant achievement when compared to the previous year's loss of £175 million.

In terms of investment too, British Rail is standing on its own feet. Last year, all capital investment was funded entirely from within the business.

Increasing efficiency

In 1981 the railway was restructured into five manageable parts, three for the passenger business - InterCity, London and the South East, and Provincial Services - and one each for Freight and Parcels.

Each has a Sector Director responsible for meeting defined financial targets and levels of service.

This new structure has given the railways a much sharper commercial edge.

Throughout the business the operation has been streamlined by reducing

support for maintaining the national rail network.

This will not involve drastic service cuts, but will come mainly from increased efficiency and from more accurately matching service supply to customer demand.

Serving the Customer

A very bright future exists for an efficient, modern service that responds to customer demand.

"Our industry will prosper or decline according to whether we give our customers the service and quality they seek and whether they see it as value for money" (Chairman of British Rail, Dec '83).

This philosophy is already working well. The freight vehicle fleet, for instance, has been reduced by 55% since 1979 and is now better suited to Rail-freight's target markets. The improvement in freight vehicle utilisation averaged 14% annually between 1979-82 and rose to over 16% in 1983.

On the passenger business a 7% increase in traffic is forecast by 1986.

In truth, the prospects for the railway customer look much better.



Taste of freedom: Mr Saito with his mother after his release yesterday.

Japanese freed from Death Row after 27 years

Tokyo (AFP) - A man who had been on Death Row for nearly 27 years was freed yesterday after a court reviewed his case and declared him innocent.

In Japan's third such case within a year, Judge Takehiko Kojima of the Sendai district court upheld Mr Yuki Saito's claim that he was forced by police to confess to the 1955 murder of a farmer and three relatives.

Mr Saito, aged 53, was arrested in late 1955, accused of having murdered the family in Matsuyama, near Sendai, 185 miles north of Tokyo. Immediately after his arrest, Mr Saito admitted to the crimes but retracted his confession as soon as the trial began. But he was sentenced to death in 1957.

In his decision, Judge Kojima said that Mr Saito had been arrested in connection with another case and that during his investigation police apparently used illegal methods to make him confess to the quadruple murder.

Aircrew blamed for delay in plane blaze

Washington (Reuters) - A US report on a blaze which killed 23 passengers on an Air Canada plane last year says the severity of the fire had been underestimated and the crew had delayed starting an emergency descent.

According to the National Transportation Safety Board, "The probable causes of the accident were a fire of undetermined origin, an underestimate of fire severity, and conflicting fire progress information provided to the captain. Contributing to the severity of the accident was the flight crew's delayed decision to institute an emergency descent."

The fire broke out on the DC9 on a flight from Dallas to Toronto on July 2, 1983. The aircraft exploded in flames minutes after it made an emergency landing at Cincinnati.

Passengers had 60 to 90 seconds to evacuate the plane, the Board said. The crew of five and 18 passengers survived.

Strengthening Europe's defences

Bonn minister tries to limit Nato spending

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Minister of Defence, arrived in Washington last night to start four days of tough talks on West Germany's defence budget and the signing of a new air defence system in West Germany.

His visit comes at a time when sharp questions are being asked on both sides of the Atlantic about defence cooperation. The Reagan Administration and many senators are convinced that West Germany is not doing enough on defence, and are likely to complain that this year's budget, at DM49,000m (£13,120m), is only 1 per cent above last year's in real terms. Washington has demanded a 3 per cent increase from its allies.

The Americans want Bonn to do more for the Nato infrastructure. Bonn has so far balked at fulfilling all the demands, though Herr Wörner said his visit would be a first step along this "difficult path."

He is, nevertheless, expecting critical questions on Europe's contribution to the alliance during his meetings with President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and State Department officials.

He will point out in reply that West Germany's purchase, at a cost of DM 7,000m, of 12 US Patriot missiles, to be deployed near the East German border,

will clearly strengthen his country's conventional defences.

Equipped with conventional warheads to strike aircraft at medium and high altitudes, the Patriots are part of the overall modernization of the air defence belt from the north to the south of Germany, and will be complemented by 87 Franco-German Roland missiles against low-flying aircraft.

Twenty-seven of these will be deployed round American bases near the Belgian border and the other 60 round West German airports, to be used by the American in emergency. The new weapons will replace aging Nike missiles.

Herr Wörner told The News magazine *Ser Spiegel* this week that the agreement was the most important programme to strengthen the conventional Nato defence in Europe. He will point out to his hosts in Washington the arms agreement is an example of the two-way street demanded by them in the alliance's weapons procurement.

The agreement, hammered out between Herr Wörner and Mr Weinberger at the last Nato meeting in December, almost fell apart when the Americans suddenly raised the price by several million marks.

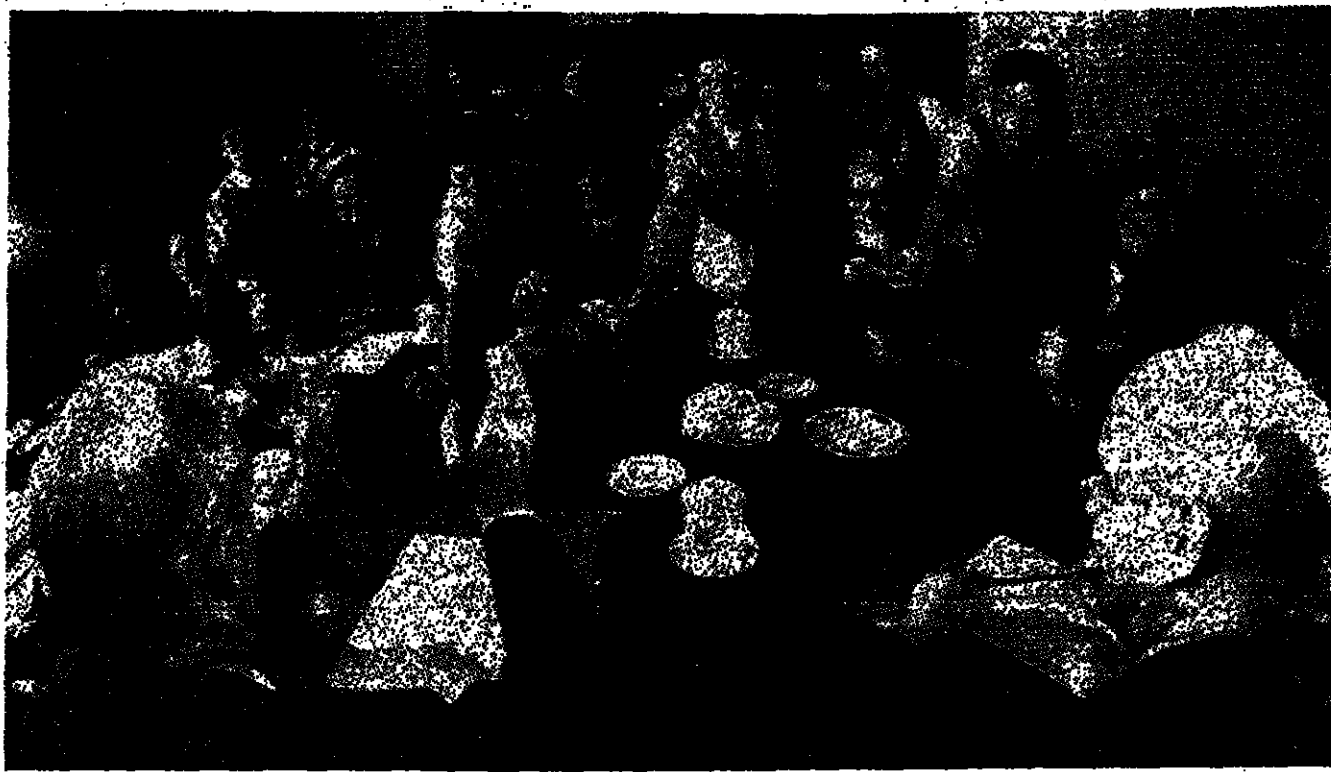
Although a compromise was found, relations between the two men have cooled since the

Honeymoon, when Herr Wörner first came to office. His prestige has been dented at home, and to some extent abroad, by the fiasco of the Klesing scandal. Furthermore, Bonn is unhappy with what it sees as Washington's failure to give it credit for the deployment of the Nato missiles last year and the general impatience with the Europeans' defence efforts.

The American demands for a German contribution to Nato infrastructure of some DM 27,000m (£7,200m) over the next five years are far above what the West German Finance Minister is prepared to allow. Although Herr Wörner will now attempt to find a compromise in Washington, there will be tough argument.

The West Germans were appalled by Senator Sam Nunn's recent proposal to withdraw troops from Europe if the Europeans refused to pay more. Although Mr Weinberger opposed this, Bonn suspects that the Defence Secretary was glad Europeans saw this as the opening shot in a long campaign, and will use the threat as a subtle form of blackmail.

Other controversial topics that will probably surface during the talks will include the proposed "star wars" space defence system, on which West German reactions have veered from sharply negative at first to mildly doubtful now.



Conversation piece: Tea, sandwiches and a chat to reporters before Sir Richard Evans, left, the British Ambassador to China, and Sir Edward Youde, Governor of Hong Kong, get down to business at the talks in Peking.

UN chief on Afghan mission

Moscow (Reuters) - The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, arrived yesterday for talks with Kremlin leaders which will focus on efforts to reach a settlement of the Afghan conflict.

Diplomats said they were doubtful his visit would lead to substantial progress. Señor Pérez de Cuéllar is expected to meet President Chernenko and the Foreign Minister.

Hongkong visit sends shares tumbling

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Share prices plummeted on Hong Kong's volatile stock exchange yesterday after an announcement that Mr Richard Luce, junior Minister at the Foreign Office, is to pay a surprise visit to the colony today.

The Hang Seng index fell 41.7 points before Mr Luce had even left for the airport, despite Whitehall's denial that any crisis had arisen in the Anglo-Chinese talks on Hong Kong.

As the eighteen two-day round of talks opened in Peking yesterday, it was reported in the colony that Mr Luce was hoping to persuade the local establishment to accept a Chinese proposal for a joint Anglo-Chinese commission to monitor the transfer of power over the next 13 years.

The proposal is unpopular in London, as well as in Hong Kong, because it would give the Chinese a voice in the colony's affairs sooner rather than later.

enabling them to direct its future life style.

Whitehall sources insisted, however, that the purpose of Mr Luce's visit was simply to consult local opinion and that it should be set against the recent pattern of ministerial tours. Mr Luce was last there in February and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in April. A joint committee of officials is already at work in Peking on a draft treaty which should be ready for initialling in September.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to pay an unexpected visit to Hong Kong at about the end of the month. It is to pay the way for this that Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has now gone there for a couple of days. These are but the latest signs that a critical stage has been reached in the negotiations on the future of the territory.

Should Britain compromise in order to meet the Chinese deadline for an agreement by September? How serious is the threat, and how damaging would be the effect, of a unilateral Chinese declaration if that deadline is not met? In particular, should Britain accept the demand for a joint working group to oversee developments in the territory during the interim period before the lease runs out in 1997?

The Chinese are insisting that such a group, which would be appointed by the British and Chinese governments, should be based in Hong Kong, though it might also meet from time to time in London and Peking. There should be no illusions about Britain's position. Hong Kong cannot become a second Falklands. Whatever China might do in the territory after 1997, Britain would not have the power to intervene. Nor would any British government contemplate taking something like three million immigrants from Hong Kong into this country.

Conflict of views given to Mrs Thatcher

But Britain still has an obligation to do what it can in the negotiations to safeguard the future prosperity of the territory. This requires as detailed an agreement as possible on civil and economic rights. No agreement could be negotiated which China could not subsequently break, but at least China should be put in the position of having to renege on specific international commitments if it wants to infringe the spirit of its undertakings.

In these negotiations Britain does have some cards. It is in China's commercial interest that Hong Kong should retain its prosperity after 1997, for which the territory will need to retain confidence before and after that date. This will not be achieved without agreement between Britain and China. So the Chinese need an agreement as much as Britain, if they want to inherit a thriving economic asset.

When Mrs Margaret Thatcher had a lengthy talk last Friday with Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador in Peking, and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hong Kong, she received conflicting advice on the working group.

While neither of them is keen on the idea, Sir Richard believes that it would be all right for it to operate in Hong Kong itself provided that its role was tightly circumscribed. Sir Edward, however, fears that this would inevitably involve a condominium, which would make it extremely difficult to run the territory during this period. A case can certainly be made for going along with the Chinese proposal. The welfare of the territory after 1997 will depend upon the Chinese. If they cannot be persuaded to behave well then, everything that is done in the meantime is simply getting off the evil day. Is it therefore worth affirming them now? Might there not even be positive advantages in detailed cooperation in the meantime?

But to have such a working group operating in Hong Kong would have a number of disadvantages. It would undermine confidence there, which is already in short supply and is critical to the future of the territory. It would seriously complicate the task of governing the colony over the next dozen years and it would send the wrong signal to the Chinese.

This does not give Britain a veto because China would be unlikely to give absolute priority to its commercial interests if too much pride was at stake. But at least it gives Britain a hand to play.

Unfortunately, the House of Commons did not help British negotiators to play this hand with much spirit by giving such an excessive display of compliant statismanship in the last debate on Hong Kong two months ago. Chinese attitudes have hardened noticeably since then.

If the House is to correct the impression that it would happily agree any agreement, it will need to be a bit more robust on Mr Luce's return next week.

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One of the most important finds made by the gas people is in Morecambe Bay, off Lancashire.

The Morecambe gas field lies about 26 miles offshore Blackpool and, with an estimated 5 trillion cubic feet of gas in reserve, is one of Britain's largest offshore gas fields.

Its ongoing development represents a billion pound investment by the gas people in Britain's future—and provides thousands of jobs now for British workers.

One great advantage of the Morecambe field is that it belongs to British Gas. This means that output can more easily be controlled to help ensure in cold winter weather that customers' needs for gas are met.

Demand for gas at such times can be up to six times greater than in summer.

HOW THE GAS PEOPLE ARE PUTTING SOMETHING AWAY FOR A RAINY DAY

Another ingenious and massive development which will help the gas people to cope efficiently with winter demand is taking place in the partially depleted Rough gas field in the North Sea. Gas will be pumped into the field in the summer, and stored there till needed.

When fully operational, this £600 million development will be capable of supplying a billion cubic feet of gas a day at periods of peak demand—more than seven times the original output of the field.

GIANT CELLARS 'SALT' AWAY GAS

Deep under the North Humberside moors, the gas people are now using salt cavities to store gas against heavy winter demand. Three of these giant salt cellars, a mile underground, are already in service and work is going ahead on four more.

Each holds a billion cubic feet of gas, equivalent to all the gas used in Britain each day before the North Sea discoveries.

With 8 million central heating customers and 14 million with gas fires, the gas people just have to be fully prepared not only for next winter, but for the one after that, and the one after that, and so on.

These projects are just part of the gas people's massive integrated investment plans to provide for Britain's future energy needs.

But they also bring benefits today—in the form of contracts for British firms for drilling platforms, pipelines, onshore terminals and all the associated engineering plant and equipment.

This, of course, means the creation of many thousands of jobs for British workers—a productive boost for local communities and the national economy.

Britain's got a wonderfuel future!

Gas

French right puts pressure on Socialists despite censure defeat

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The opposition in France has shown that it is determined not to let up its pressure on the Government, despite losing its motion of censure in Parliament on Tuesday night, and has begun talking of an impending "constitutional crisis". It was the thirteenth such motion - it has been tabled since the Socialists came to power three years ago.

The Government decided last Thursday it could no longer tolerate the opposition's filibustering on its Bill to restrict press monopolies, the debate on which had already broken all parliamentary records for time under the fifth republic. More than 2,500 amendments had been tabled, mostly by the Opposition, in an effort to delay the progress of the Bill which the Opposition maintains is designed to gag the right-wing press.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister, announced that the Government was to "engage its responsibility" under the controversial Article 49, sub-section 3, of the constitution, which enables a Bill to be pushed through without further debate by turning it into a vote of confidence in the Government.

It was the seventh time since coming to office that the Government had had recourse to that procedure, which in opposition they had condemned as undemocratic. On Tuesday night, it was the right's turn to accuse the Government of trying to stifle legitimate criticism from the Opposition.

As expected, the Opposition immediately tabled a counter motion of censure against the Government. It was bound to fail, as the Socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly. But it gave Opposition MPs another opportunity to attack a Government

Court ruling relaxes Spanish law on abortion

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Constitutional Court has ruled that any Spanish woman who has an abortion abroad commits no crime. The judgment is likely to set a precedent and help the Government's battle to permit abortions in this country in limited circumstances.

The court's ruling overturns a controversial judgment last October by the Supreme Court sentencing to prison a Spanish couple who had obtained an abortion in a London clinic.

It is the more significant because it rules that a foetus cannot be equated with a human life, whose inviolability is guaranteed by the 1978 constitution.

Equating a foetus with human life has been the basis of conservative Roman Catholic opposition to any relaxation of the Franco regime's laws which punished abortion in all circumstances. The Pope supported such opposition when he visited Spain in 1982.

The Supreme Court had taken the view that the mother who aborted was committing a crime against another Spaniard.

The constitutional court is also studying an action brought by the right-wing Popular Alliance, Spain's main opposition party, challenging last year's law which would permit so-called therapeutic abortion.



Royal Premiere: Princess Anne greeting Joan Collins and Stewart Granger at the Beverly Hills showing of "Comfort of Joy"

Hayden takes softer line to Jakarta

From Tony Daboudin, Melbourne

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, left for Jakarta last night for talks with the Indonesian Government after the Labour Party national conference in Canberra endorsed a softer line on the question of East Timor.

However, Mr Hayden said that the policy would still be provocative to Indonesia, but said he could "put up with it".

In effect, the message Mr Hayden took to Indonesia was that the Australian Government, while recognizing the need for a closer relationship between Indonesia and Australia, expresses grave concern at the situation in East Timor and supports international initiatives to settle the problem, including free access to East Timor for humanitarian agencies to make an independent report on conditions.

The new platform also expressed grave concern at reports of renewed fighting in East Timor and about the threats to human life and safety there.

Mr Hayden had favoured an even softer line on the question, but an amendment from Mr Barry Jones, the Minister for Science and Technology, pushing a more pro-East Timor theme, was adopted.

East Timor's plight

Shultz joins critics of Indonesian rule

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday unexpectedly raised the issue of congressional concern over continuing Indonesian military activity in East Timor in a meeting with the Foreign Minister Professor Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

Mr Shultz, who is here to attend an expanded Asean (Association of South East Asian Nations) foreign ministers' meeting, carried with him a letter of concern signed by a bipartisan group of 123 Congressmen. The letter said that the plight of East Timor, annexed by Indonesia after bloody fighting in the middle and late 1970s, was very much the concern of the United States as long as America continued to supply arms used in the territory.

The letter urged Jakarta to give unrestricted access to relief and humanitarian organizations, journalists and independent observers, and expressed concern over reports of the situation worsening since the Indonesian Army launched a new operation - still continuing - in the area last August.

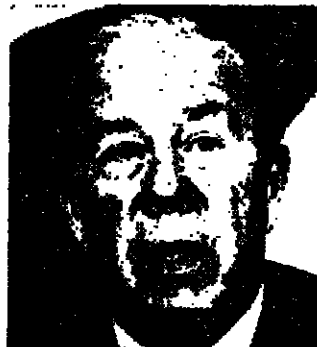
Much of the source material used by the Congressmen came from the East Timorese apostolic delegate, Mr Carlos Felipe Belo, who said in a letter that about 100,000 of an estimated 600,000 people in East Timor had died since the conflict began.

Diplomatic sources pointed

out that Mr Shultz had raised the subject with Professor Kusumaatmadja on the same day the ruling Labour Party in neighbouring Australia passed a strongly worded resolution. This was considered a narrow victory for the moderate faction in the Australian Government in that it did not call for self-determination for East Timor.

The text of the Canberra resolution, however, expressed grave concern in remarkably similar terms over the renewed fighting.

The Australian press and left wing of the Labour Party have been the most vocal critics of Indonesian policy in East Timor, while the United States has expressed its regret over the lack of an act of self-determination, while accepting Indonesian sovereignty.



Mr Shultz: A message from Congressmen.

New Zealand election

Labour promises nuclear ship ban

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

If, as most of the opinion polls are suggesting, Labour defeats the National Party in the general elections on Saturday, the Ministerial Council of Anzus will open its meeting in Wellington on Monday in a political hiatus.

Constitutionally, the new Government cannot take over till the writs are returned, about a fortnight after the election. Yet given such an election result, the other partners in the defence alliance - the United States and Australia - will want to sound out the new Government's intentions.

Labour has said it will seek a renegotiation of Anzus and will prohibit visits by nuclear-armed or propelled warships as part of an initiative to secure a nuclear-free South Pacific.

Visits by warships are important to the Americans. Mr Paul Wolfowitz, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and South Pacific Affairs, spoke the other day of the "critical importance" of the US attachment to the use of Australian and New Zealand ports.

The ruling National Party has welcomed sporadic visits by nuclear vessels throughout the eight and a half years it has held office. It has argued throughout the election campaign that Labour's attitude would imperil the Anzus connexion.

Mr Warren Cooper, the Foreign Minister, says that any lessening of a total Anzus commitment would show New Zealand up as a small isolated nation which had abdicated its responsibilities to collective defence. He predicted trading difficulties through the withdrawal of preferences over access to American, EEC and Japanese markets.

Claiming to detect anti-American and pro-Soviet bias within the Labour Party, Mr Cooper says the left-wing would crucify Mr David Lange, the Labour leader.

Mr Lange rejects these criticisms. "I am completely resolute that the United States is a most valuable ally and trading partner," he said this week. "It is inconceivable that we should fall into a bad relationship with that country."

He insists that New Zealand will not be left defenceless and that Anzus will remain a cornerstone of its defence. He cannot see America's global strategy to be dependent upon

Report setback for Muldoon

The National Party faced a further challenge yesterday with the publication of a leaked International Monetary Fund report critical of the country's economic direction.

Prepared last February, it urged the Government to cut spending, increase indirect taxes and correct underlying imbalances. Sir Robert Muldoon, fighting the election principally on his Government's economic competence, dismissed the report as out of date.

The report, prepared by officials of the IMF after a visit here late last year, says very high fiscal deficits allowed room for only unattractive policy options. It said that overseas foreign debt had increased to more than 45 per cent of G.D.P. It raised the prospect of devaluation and was critical of pegged interest rates. It suggested that freeing the economy from a multitude of controls offered the surest path to better economic performance.

Mr Robert said that to implement the recommendations would have been to raise unemployment by 250,000 (compared with today's official figure of 65,000). He said the IMF was a conservative body whose public servants ignored the social and political implications of the country they were studying.

The right to enter a New Zealand port once or twice a year for coast guard operations. Mr Lange acknowledges that if Labour wins on Saturday, his will be only the Government "in waiting" during the Anzus Council deliberations and there would be no point in sending observers.

However, Mr Lange has said that he intends to meet Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, who will be attending the talks. He will be in touch "as a matter of goodwill". The support Labour enjoys for its stand on nuclear warships in hard to measure though the electorate has become noticeably infected by the same anti-nuclear passions that have led to a resurgence of peace movements abroad.

Mao's Great Leap 'cost 27 million lives'

Washington (AP) Up to 27 million Chinese died from disastrous food shortages resulting from chairman Mao Tse-tung's Great Leap Forward in the 1950s, according to a new American analysis.

Professor Ansley Cole, of the National Academy of Sciences and Princeton University, told reporters on Tuesday that this was one of several dramatic discoveries made

possible by the sudden release by Peking of detailed population data going back to 1950.

China has never announced the number of deaths during the "Great Leap" campaign. Other unofficial estimates have previously put the death toll at about 14 million.

In Peking yesterday one official Chinese source said the figure of 27 million deaths was "much too high".

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Court of Appeal

Law Report July 12 1984

Lawyers' reasonable access to remand prisoners

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte McAvoy

Before Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered July 9]

In exercising his wide discretion to transfer an unconvicted remand prisoner from one prison to another under section 12(2) of the Prison Act 1952, the Secretary of State for the Home Department was obliged to take into account the right of the prisoner to receive such visits as he wished and the right that his legal advisers should be afforded reasonable facilities for interviewing him in connection with legal proceedings. His failure to take the prisoner's rights into account amounted to a misdirection in the exercise of his power under section 12 which rendered his decision subject to review by the High Court.

Mr Justice Webster, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, nevertheless dismissed remand prisoner Michael John McAvoy's application for judicial review of the secretary of state's decision to transfer him from Brixton to Winchester prison where his parents and legal advisers were unable to visit him, on the ground that no misdirection had been established.

The applicant sought an order of mandamus requiring the secretary of state to return him to Brixton or another London prison, alternatively a declaration that he was entitled to be returned to Brixton prison on the ground that by transferring him to Winchester, the secretary of state was failing to allow the applicant's legal advisers a proper opportunity of preparing his case for trial and failing to allow his parents, who suffered ill-health, the opportunity of visiting him.

Section 12(2) provides: "Prisoners shall be committed to such

prisons as the secretary of state may from time to time direct, and may be removed during the term of their imprisonment from the prison in which they are confined to any other prison."

Mr David Lederman for the applicant, Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Alan Moses for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that on December 8, 1983, the applicant was charged with the robbery of £20m gold bullion from the Brink's headquarters at Heathrow. On May 2, 1984 he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. The trial, which was estimated to last six to eight weeks, was fixed to begin on October 29.

The applicant had been in custody since December 12, 1983. Initially he was remanded at Wormwood Scrubs prison so that his parents, who were unable to travel from their south London home because of ill-health, were able to visit him. On June 16, 1984 he was transferred without warning to Winchester prison.

The applicant complained that as a result of the transfer his legal advisers were unable to visit him because of the limited visiting hours, or to advise him properly at the prison because of the limited space available for conferences.

The challenged evidence was that legal visits could only take place on weekdays from 9 to 11.40 am and from 2 to 4.40 pm; and that there were only five simultaneous consultation rooms at the prison which were quite unsuitable for the preparation of a large case like the applicant's.

Mr Lederman further stated that the applicant's solicitor was a sole practitioner in London who would

have to set aside an entire day for a visit to his client at Winchester, and that before the applicant had been transferred to Winchester, leading counsel already had professional commitments which made it impossible for him to visit the applicant during the visiting hours permitted at Winchester prison until two weeks before the start of his trial.

On June 20, 1984, the applicant's solicitor wrote to the Home Office complaining about the above matters. In a letter of reply, a Home Office official noted the concern expressed about the facilities at the prison and said that while the applicant's location was being kept under review, he was unable to say how long the applicant would remain at Winchester.

According to the original affidavit sworn by that official on behalf of the secretary of state, it was considered essential to remove the applicant from Brixton for "operational and security reasons"; and that in all the circumstances the removal of the applicant to Wormwood Scrubs was "not considered appropriate".

A further affidavit sworn towards the end of the present proceedings confirmed that the option of returning the applicant to Wormwood Scrubs was not considered appropriate for operational and security reasons; and said that consideration was being given to making special arrangements to enable the applicant to consult his lawyers at Winchester.

The applicant relied on a general right to "freedom of association" which was reflected in rule 34(1) of the Prison Rules (SI 1964 No 388) which provided that an unconvicted prisoner was entitled to receive as

many visits as he wished within such limits and conditions as the secretary of state might, generally, or in a particular case, direct.

He also relied on a general right to a fair trial, which was reflected in rule 37(1) of the 1964 Rules. That rule provided that a legal adviser should be afforded reasonable facilities for interviewing a prisoner in connection with any legal proceedings to which the prisoner was a party or in which he was the subject of a prison offence.

The word "reasonable" in rule 37(1) meant reasonable in all the circumstances.

Mr Brown for the secretary of state submitted that those general rights were not justiciable.

It was unnecessary to decide that point since, while the more limited rights conferred by the Prison Rules were subject to express or implied limitations, the secretary of state in exercising his powers was obliged to take those rights into account as if they existed without being subject to those limitations.

The power relied on by the secretary of state in the present case was that contained in section 12(2) of the Prison Act 1952. Mr Brown submitted that the subsection conferred a wide and virtually absolute discretion on the secretary of state to transfer prisoners from one prison to another, that the exercise of that power and its effect upon legal or lay visits were not reviewable by the court.

While the occasions for review might be rare and exceptional, a decision of the secretary of state under section 12 was reviewable by the court if he misdirected himself in law.

Contrary to Mr Lederman's submission, and having regard to all the evidence including the secretary of state's further affidavit, the reasons given by the secretary of state for transferring the applicant to Winchester were good and sufficient reasons. It was undesirable and could be dangerous for a court to look behind operational or security reasons for transferring a prisoner.

The secretary of state misdirected himself if he considered that he was entitled to exercise his discretion under section 12 without regard to the unconvicted prisoner's rights to receive visits by his family and his legal advisers. But, having regard to all the evidence, his Lordship was satisfied that he had taken into account the full effect of the transfer.

Where the secretary of state had security reasons for transferring a prisoner from one prison to another, the prisoner's right to be visited by his family and interviewed by his legal advisers for the purpose of preparing a case for trial, would rarely, if ever, be a factor of significance in deciding whether the prisoner should be transferred.

In the exceptional circumstances of the present case it was arguable that if the circumstances prevailing at Winchester prison continued making it necessary for the applicant to change his chosen legal advisers, the court should determine the case for trial, would rarely, if ever, be a factor of significance in deciding whether the prisoner should be transferred.

In the circumstances the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Henry Milner & Co, Treasury Solicitor.

Scheme to avoid gains tax on shares disposal fails

Young (David) v Phillips

(Inspector of Taxes)

Young (Ian) v Same

Before Mr Justice Nicholls

[Judgment delivered July 4]

A scheme designed to avoid capital gains tax on the disposal of shares in three private United Kingdom companies by their owners who had South African domicile failed to achieve its purpose.

The scheme did not come within the provisions of section 20(7) of the Finance Act 1965 that exempted from tax gains accruing from disposals by foreign domiciliaries resident in the United Kingdom of assets situated outside the UK.

Moreover, even if that statutory exemption had been applicable, the scheme would have come within the principles enunciated by the House of Lords in *Ramsay* (1977) 13 TC 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

shareholders of the United Kingdom companies.

The assessments to capital gains tax were made on each of the taxpayers on the footing that gains accrued to them during 1978-79 on the disposal of shares situated in the United Kingdom.

Their appeals against the assessments were dismissed by the commissioners who held that section 20(7) of the 1965 Act did not exempt them from the charge.

Section 20(7) of the Finance Act 1965 provided: "In the case of individuals resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled in the United Kingdom, capital gains tax shall not be charged in respect of gains accruing to them from the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom... except that the tax shall be charged on the amounts (if any) received in the United Kingdom."

The provision is now contained in section 14(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979.

Mr Stephen Oliver QC and Mr Oliver Weaver for the taxpayers, Mr Robert Curwath for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that the issue arising on section 20(7) concerned the identification of the assets disposed of and the situation of those assets at the time of their disposal.

The taxpayers agreed that registered shares had as their situs the place where the company share register was kept. But, they argued, shares were to be distinguished from a right to have shares registered in one's name: the renounceable letters of allotment were transferable by delivery and came under the head of "negotiable instruments". The rights enjoyed by virtue of the possession of such instruments were to be treated as situated where the instruments happened to be.

The Crown contended that if the transfers made by the taxpayers in Sark were not of shares but were of rights under the letters of allotment, those rights were at all times choses in action situated in the UK.

Assuming in favour of the assets disposed of comprised not shares but rights to have the new shares issued, those rights were situated in the United Kingdom on March 19, 1979 when the taxpayers signed the forms of renunciation and handed the letters over to the Sark companies.

The scheme involved the incorporation of two companies in Sark. The share capital of the three United Kingdom companies was increased by the creation of new renounceable ordinary shares and sums standing to the companies' profit and loss accounts were capitalised. Those sums were appropriated to the taxpayers and applied in paying up in full the new preferred ordinary shares to be allotted to them. Renounceable letters of allotment were issued to the taxpayers that stated that the applications for registration of shares had to be received by mid-April 1979.

On March 5 the greater part of the share capital of the Sark companies was issued to the taxpayers for a money consideration in excess of £1.3m. The taxpayers on March 19 went to Sark to sell their renounceable letters of allotment of the preferred ordinary shares. The sale and purchase of the taxpayers' rights under the letters of allotment were there completed and resulted in the Sark companies paying £1,364,216 and becoming registered

Applying the common law principles regarding situs of assets laid down by Lord Abinger, Chief Baron, in *Attorney General v Bouvier* (1838) 4 M & W 171, and having regard to the fact that shares in private companies might not be the subject of a public issue and no market might exist for them, the letters of allotment were not to be treated as saleable chattels realisable where they might be found from time to time. They were documents evidencing rights against United Kingdom companies which were enforceable in the United Kingdom.

The Crown advanced further argument based on the House of Lords' decisions in *Ramsay* and *Furniss v Dawson*, that in accordance with the "new approach" the intermediate steps in the transactions were to be disregarded.

The general and overriding principle established by the transactions was to be regarded as having been inserted to avoid tax liability. Thus applying the *Ramsay* principle, the transactions were to be interpreted as follows: before the scheme the taxpayers owned all the shares in the United Kingdom companies and after they still owned the original shares but by their direction the new shares had been issued to the Sark companies in exchange for shares in the Sark companies being issued to the taxpayers.

Thus the effect of the scheme was that value passed out of the taxpayers' original shareholdings into the new shares so that there was a liability to tax imposed by paragraph 15(2) of Schedule 7 to the 1965 Act. Further, the relieving provisions to facilitate company reorganisations in paragraph 15(2) of Schedule 7 to the 1965 Act applied, were curtailed by the application of section 40(2) of the Finance Act 1977 (company reconstructions effected for tax avoidance purposes).

Accordingly, his Lordship said that if he had concluded that the assets disposed of were situated outside the United Kingdom at the time of the disposal, then he would have held that the claim for tax based on the application of paragraph 15(2) of Schedule 7 succeeded.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Sowman Pinks & Co, Solicitors of Inland Revenue.

Justice McCullough on July 3 allowed a prosecutor's appeal by way of case stated from the dismissal of an information by Milton Keynes Justices against the defendant, Paul Barry.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that it could not be known how long the driver would have to wait for further instructions. While waiting in a position adjacent to a hackney carriage stand, the defendant maintained in the hope and expectation that he would be able to attract passengers in a short period of time.

Plying for hire

Pettigrew v Barry

A reasonable bench of justices would have inferred that a driver of an unlicensed private hire vehicle was plying for hire, contrary to section 45 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847, from the fact that the driver of the vehicle, which displayed signs saying "Quick Cars", had dropped his passengers and had come to rest adjacent to a hackney carriage stand to await further instructions from his employers.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr

Justice McCullough) on July 3 allowed a prosecutor's appeal by way of case stated from the dismissal of an information by Milton Keynes Justices against the defendant, Paul Barry.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that it could not be known how long the driver would have to wait for further instructions. While waiting in a position adjacent to a hackney carriage stand, the defendant maintained in the hope and expectation that he would be able to attract passengers in a short period of time.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr

PROGRESS BY DEGREES

1909 1984

1984 marks the 75th Anniversary of the University of London Careers Advisory Service. The fifth oldest such university service in the country, it was set up in 1909 "to assist graduates and students of the University in obtaining appointments". Until the end of the 19th Century most graduates - if they did anything at all - still found their careers in the Church, the Law, education and politics, but this gradually began to change as employers found that the new products of institutions such as London had special qualities of intellect and maturity to offer the business world, qualities which had previously been associated only with the school leaver who had worked his way up from within.

Appreciating the marketing nature of its function the Appointments Board, as the Service was then called, made strenuous efforts to publicise its facilities, not least in 'The Times' as the advertisement reproduced below shows. In many ways its sandwiching between references to lives of vigorous enterprise in Rhodesia and the attractions of pure olive oil for medicinal

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The land that offers a life of vigorous enterprise - worth living.
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APPOINTMENTS BOARD.
BUSINESS, SECRETARIAL, ENGINEERING, and CHEMICAL POSTS.
The Board will send names and qualifications of men and women graduates suitable for appointment, and invites notices of vacancies from employers. - Apply to the Secretary of Appointments Board, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7. (Phone, 7000 Kensington.)

PURE OLIVE OIL
For Salads and Medicinal purposes. Imported from Tuscany in Earthenware Jars, 12. 7d. and 3s. per bottle, 15s. 6d. per gallon.

purposes sums up the early days of the Service. On the one hand many of the new openings for graduates were overseas, while on the other oil was indeed required to pour upon the troubled waters of university politics in which the Appointments Board sometimes found itself.

However, since 1964, with the burgeoning of the universities in the post-Robbins era and the growing demand for graduates with the skills and the personal qualities required to maintain a society which is

part-time careers advisers, most of whom spend almost all of their time working in the locally based College Careers Offices in the major constituent Schools of the University. With a spread from Wye College, near Ashford in Kent, to Royal Holloway College at Egham in Surrey, resources are stretched thinly, although careers advisers are supported by careers information and administrative staff, both centrally and in the Schools.

The services offered are extensive and range from talks with second year students on career decisions and the current graduate employment market, to seminars and residential courses on "The City", management (in all its aspects), accountancy, personnel work and, of course, individual interviews. There are sessions on the preparation of application forms and interview techniques, while provision is also made for computerised and other guidance techniques to help point the way for some of the undecided. Each Easter Term there is a comprehensive programme of visits to the Central Office by over 200 employers who interview final year students, and careers advisers also arrange similar and complementary programmes in most of the larger Schools where they work. In the first week of July there is a three-day Summer Fair, attended this year again by nearly 200 employers who are still trying to meet their recruitment targets. The Service also produces a weekly Job Opportunities Bulletin, which it distributes together with a fortnightly national vacancy list. In addition, by matching graduates with specific employer requirements, it offers a placement service for those who are either still seeking employment or who have not yet found the sort of job they really want.

It should be pointed out that its facilities are available to students and graduates of the University throughout their lives. Increasingly careers advisers are interviewing older clients, those who have been made redundant and those whose thoughts are turning towards a second career. There is even, or so the story goes, a reverend gentleman who, until his demise in his mid-eighties, continued to use the Service in order to find tutoring work to supplement his clerical stipend. Such enduring brand loyalty is, however, still rare!

The other side of the coin is that employers are being provided with a free and comprehensive range of services to help them meet their recruitment needs. With 35% of all notified vacancies open to

graduates of any degree discipline, the competition among employers for the best of Elizabethan of high intellectual calibre and of "rounded" personality remains fierce and will undoubtedly intensify as the number of young people coming through the system falls in line with current demographic trends. Even during the depths of the recent recession, graduates were more successful than any other group in avoiding the worst rigours of unemployment. Although the total of new graduates from the University of London who were unemployed reached an all-time high in 1982, the situation eased in 1983 and seems set to improve markedly in 1984. The competition is further sharpened by the many new employers who enter the graduate recruitment market for the first time each year. Encouraged by the greater number of graduates available for employment as a result of the recession, firms who hitherto had not regarded themselves as employers of graduates are now busily engaged in recruiting them, while graduates themselves have developed a broader and more realistic approach to employment opportunities.

In all this, the Careers Advisory Service continues to play its part as "honest broker" between student and employer, acting at the interface between the University and the world of work. It helps to ensure that students understand their own skills and their own personal needs in the light of the world as it is, not as they might wish it to be, and, equally, that employers appreciate the qualities which graduates have to offer. The nation invests much in its higher education system; it is important that the effort is made to achieve the best possible accord between the two.

by Brian Steptoe

Brian Steptoe is the Director of the University of London Careers Advisory Service

On the occasion of the celebration of its 75th Anniversary, the University of London Careers Advisory Service would like publicly to acknowledge the support it receives from the many hundreds of employers who recruit from the University.

The Service is especially grateful to the following organisations, who have so generously met the cost of this feature:-

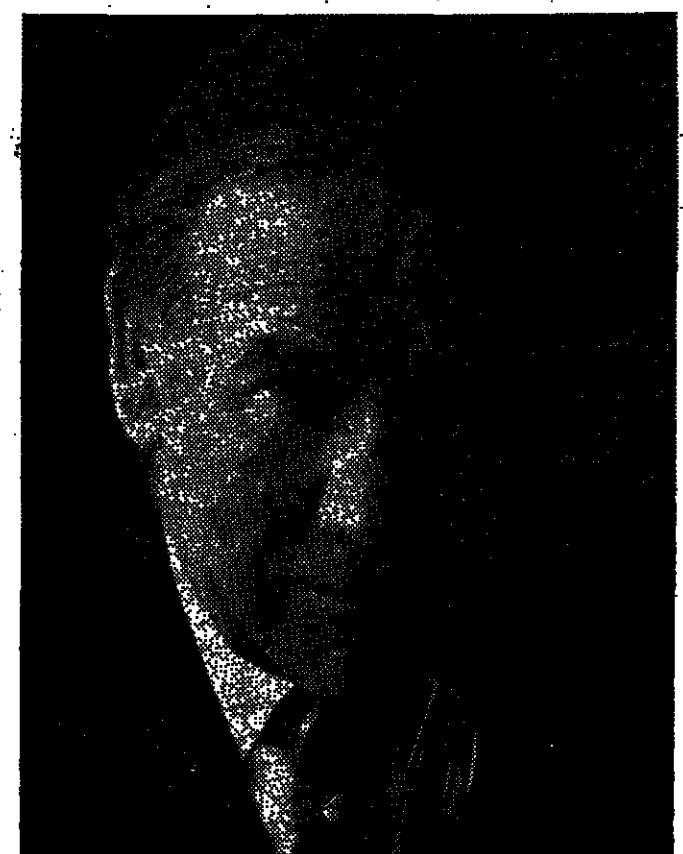
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"In fact, every day British Airways competes with hundreds of foreign airlines from all over the world. Faced with that competition, it is only by providing a better service to passengers that British Airways has achieved a pre-eminent position for Britain as the world's favourite airline.

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SPECTRUM

Maestro of the Old Masters

The Times Profile: Tim Clifford

The focus of the battle to save Britain's artistic heritage shifted this week to Tim Clifford, director of the Manchester City Art Galleries, as he fought to find £1.8m before midnight next Monday, to save a fourteenth-century Siennese 'Crucifixion' from export to the J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu, California. Denied aid by the Heritage Fund, he has already managed to find £1.2m, largely from private sources, and those who know him predict that he'll find the last £600,000 by Monday. Geraldine Norman paints a portrait of the man who is becoming a thorn in the side of the art establishment.

Tim Clifford claims that his artistic flair results from childhood passion for butterflies. "If you can distinguish between the two varieties of the Comma as a child, you should be able to distinguish the hands of Old Masters later on", he says. He explains that the Southern Comma is distinguished from the normal Comma only by a tiny white marking on the under-wing - which is Y-shaped rather than comma-shaped, amid a plethora of dots, spots and jags of colour. Clifford describes as rigorously academic his childhood study of wild flowers, butterflies, moths and lizards. He says: "I used to catch snakes and skin them, and I did the same with moles - so that I could preserve the skins."

He is 38 and takes over as director of the National Gallery of Scotland in the autumn. He has run the Manchester City Art Galleries for the past six years and transformed them. He is already recognized - and in some quarters resented - as a fireball in the museum world, but it is more than likely that he will head south to run one of the national museums in London after his stint in Edinburgh.

People are already beginning to talk of him as a likely successor to Sir Roy Strong at the Victoria & Albert Museum, but he himself points out that Sir Michael Levey at the National Gallery will be retiring first: "Wouldn't it be nice to have a go at both?"

To judge by his achievement at Manchester, a dose of the Clifford treatment would be just the thing for both galleries and their public.

When he took over the Manchester galleries in 1978 there had been no director for two years - the city council had been unable to find one. The staff were demoralized, the galleries shabby, if not positively dirty, and the roof leaked. Clifford photographed the whole of his new empire carefully so that no one could later claim that it had been all right and get away with it. Then he embarked on the transformation.

His main gallery in Mossley Street is now one of the wonders of the museum world. He has pioneered a whole lot of new ideas about how museum-craft should be approached, but the most immediately striking is interior decoration.

The gallery looks wonderful as you walk into it. The spirit lifts and you approach the individual exhibits in buoyant mood, ready to feel that you are making great discoveries.

The gallery was built in 1823 as an affirmation of the achievement of local industrialists. The neo-classical exterior opened on to a hall painted, stuccoed and gilded.

Clifford has scraped off the overpaint of subsequent generations, some 17 layers, to discover what was there and faithfully restored it. Elsewhere, in rooms that the Victorian founders left plain, or where all knowledge of the original decoration is lost, he has invented suitable motifs taken from design publications of the period.

He likes to peek his rooms, hanging pictures in two, three or more tiers as was the tradition in private and public galleries until the twentieth century rejected clutter.

In general, lesser pictures go higher up the wall, while the masterpieces are available at eye level, for which they were painted.

Clifford has not an imposing figure. He is of middle height and has a round face with receding dark hair. He wears dark suits which do not pretend to be stylish, though maybe he is saying something or other by wearing a matching waistcoat.

He talks an awful lot, his enthusiasm pouring out as if they are almost uncheckable.

His nickname when he worked at the Victoria & Albert Museum, "Tiger Tim", was beautifully appropriate. He has the cartoon tiger's innocence, bounce, enthusiasm, ability to get into scrapes and desire to please. "You mustn't leave out my bad qualities," he told me.

"For instance, I always like getting my own way."

This quality was particularly unpopular at school. After being miserably unhappy at two successive prep schools he graduated to being beaten more than any boy had ever been at Sherborne.

His father was a poet, novelist and nursery gardener; the regimentation of school was impossible after the bohemian freedom of his home. Clifford



The collector: Tim Clifford and the fourteenth-century 'Crucifixion' he has vowed to save for the nation

took his punishment and went his own way. He hitch-hiked regularly into Dorchester to attend the auctions. He scoured the antique shops, buying from one and selling to another. On one occasion he saw a Worcester cabbage leaf jug in a cottage window and wrote the owner a note offering 7s 6d. He got it.

He says: "I wasn't very good at lessons, but I did win all the art prizes."

'I played vicious sports as I had a reputation for being effeminate'

He boxed for Sherborne for three years and describes himself as a competent rugby player. "I took on vicious sports because I'd got the reputation of being effeminate", he explains.

Surprisingly, he clearly still feels that he should have gone on from Sherborne to Cambridge and describes rather elaborately, how he muffed the entrance procedure. So instead he went to the Courtauld Institute to study history of art.

He met his future wife, Jane Paterson, during his first year. This was extremely useful, according to Clifford, because the first year was a general course and at the end of it they were able to split up the specialities offered during the next two years between them, so as to ensure that, as a team they would have encyclopaedic knowledge.

Their families made them wait until they had finished at the Courtauld to get married, but at 22 and 21 respectively they walked up the aisle of Sherborne Abbey.

They now have an 11-year-old daughter called Pandora, a golden retriever called Pumpkin, and a pony called Podge at their home in Knutsford, Cheshire. Jane has worked as arts correspondent for the northern edition of the *Daily Telegraph* during the Manchester years, and sits on the boards of various local arts institutions.

She recently started working with Laura Ashley on the reproduction of eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century fabrics and wallpapers.

The couple also have a little, early nineteenth-century London house in Abingdon Villas - but they don't just call it home as other people would.

They have devoted years of painstaking research to discovering precisely how it would have been decorated and furnished by its first occupants in the 1820s. And that is how it looks today.

Jane is writing a book about it, and all the reproduction fabrics and wallpapers they have used are to be commercially available.

"I feel the population of London live in houses just like ours", says Clifford. "It was the period of the city's big expansion and I think they'd like to know what the inside of their houses originally looked like, don't you?"

When the couple left the Courtauld they had already made the harsh decision that Tim would accept the only job he had been offered - as assistant keeper of paintings at

Manchester City Art Galleries. It seemed like exile.

Promising Courtauld graduates were finding their way into London museums but Clifford had failed to find an opening. He came back from Manchester to London, however, to become the assistant keeper of ceramics at the Victoria & Albert Museum.

And there his great interest - the couple's great interest - in the reason objects were made and the way they functioned in an interior began to flower.

He became caught up in the documentation of ceramics and other applied arts to be found in Old Master drawings and his next job was at the British Museum with responsibility for English drawings and watercolours.

This was a highly unusual switch of specialization. By the time you have reached assistant keeper level, your area of knowledge is supposed to be fixed for life.

His next move, back to Manchester as director of the art galleries in May 1978, was also unusual. There is little or no interchange between the national and provincial museums. Once safely established in a national institution most people prefer to wait their turn for promotion.

He makes it clear that taking on Manchester seemed a big step, a big risk. He explains how he prepared himself for it: "I read Machiavelli's *The Prince* and Castiglione's *The Courtier* - I still keep them by my bed. They taught me about 'divide and rule', lobbying people, manoeuvring and getting my own way."

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moreover... Miles Kingston

Non-events for the diary of a nobody

Here are some interesting summer events planned for the next couple of months, for you to cut out and stick in your diary. If you haven't got a diary, cut them out and staple them together. Then you will have a diary.

BBC Memorial Service, St Paul's, July 29.
Encouraged by the success of its anniversary service last year, the BBC is planning a memorial service for the death of *Sixty Minutes*, its lamented early evening magazine programme. The service will be conducted by the Dean of Wood Lane, the very Rev Aubrey Singer, and the music will be provided by one of the BBC's threatened orchestras. Among those present will be Desmond Wilcox, Alan Hart, David Jensen and many others connected with the corporation until recently.

There will be clingfilm-wrapped snacks afterwards in the hospitality vestry, if the key can be found, and the whole service will be recorded on tape. It will then be wiped, as an economy measure.

The First Annual Conference of Unpopular Trades, Harrogate, first week in August.

There are many professions in Britain which the public has never warmed to, and this year they are getting together to improve their image or at least have a damn good time. There will be deputations of traffic wardens, prison officers, inland Revenue officials, bailiffs, ex-Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland, journalists and many other representatives of despised trades. The idea was dreamt up by a small group of commissioners, who are the 'unofficial' branch of the Association of Night Club Bouncers and very conscious of their low status in the public's eyes, though, it must be said, totally unworried by it.

They hope to be addressed by J. R. Ewing or, failing that, a seal-culler.

The New Olympics Movement, from now till August.

Many outings are being arranged by a Birmingham travel firm for those who feel

they have heard enough about the Olympics already, thank you, even though the games have not started. Some of the more modest excursions are simply to parts of the Lake District and Scottish Highlands where television reception is very bad but their main offering is a three week trip to Soviet Russia.

"Our hosts have assured us", said a spokesman, "that we will be completely free of Olympic news throughout the whole of the Soviet Union. In fact, they are quite thrilled that we are making this gesture and have offered us a non-stop programme of Russian athletic meetings. We have had to be very tactful in telling them that we want to get away from athletics, period."

The Venice Marathon, September.
The world's most unusual marathon, run half on streets and half under water, with a three-hour break for lunch, has unfortunately had to be postponed from May owing to lack of funds. John Julius Norwich, president of the Save-the-Venice-Marathon Fund, says it would be a tragedy if this most historic of marathons were to sink and asks for donations of any sort - old Adidas shoes, Mars Bars wrappers, bits of paper with big numbers on, hankies with knotted corners on, etc.

The Netherington Non-Festival, July until end September.

Netherington, a small town in what used to be Rutland, claims to be the largest place in England with no festival. Far from being ashamed of it, it has turned itself into a non-festival area modelled on Ken Livingstone's non-queue-zone and can guarantee visitors absolute freedom from string quartets, local school orchestras, flower arranging in the church, seminars by unknown poets, organ recitals, amateur painting, the Cambridge Buskers, one-man readings from Kipling, Morris dancing, trad jazz in pubs, ancient processions and home-grown *Call My Bluff* sessions.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 391)

ACROSS

- 1 Fitness for flying (13)
- 2 Recede (3)
- 3 Principal angel (9)
- 4 Secret meeting (5)
- 5 Speech repetition (7)
- 6 Downy yellow fruit (7)
- 7 Deteriorate (5)
- 8 Large holder (9)
- 9 Regret (3)
- 10 Vicinity (13)

DOWN

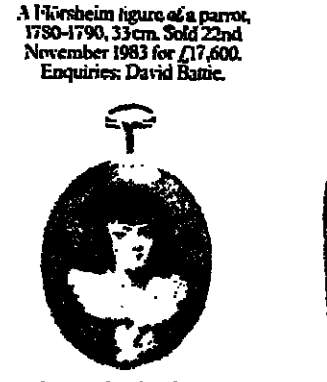
- 1 Curious (6)
- 2 Slovenly (6)
- 3 Monk-like (8)
- 4 Punishment stand (6)
- 5 Petrus doctus (4)
- 6 Altitude (6)
- 7 Inn stableman (6)
- 8 Kapok (3)
- 9 Below shoulder ball (8)
- 10 Public address (6)
- 11 Geological time (3)
- 12 Mount (6)
- 13 State (6)
- 14 Public address (6)
- 15 Corrosives bottle (6)
- 16 Gives way (6)
- 17 Dull pain (4)

SOLUTION TO No 390
ACROSS: 1 Zodiac; 4 Camp; 7 Noy; 8 Outsider; 9 Demarche; 13 Far; 16 Disengagement; 17 YHA; 19 Airstrip; 24 Leveller; 25 Very; 26 Basset; 27 Triton.
DOWN: 1 Zany; 2 Dysepepsia; 3 Choir; 4 Catch; 5 Nail; 6 Pietra; 10 Appra; 11 Chair; 12 Ester; 13 President; 14 Rite; 15 D-Day; 18 Hyena; 20 Islet; 21 Strut; 22 Less; 23 Lyon.

Once you have decided to sell, Sotheby's makes it easy.



An ivory necklace of a fisherman standing, holding a hand-net, unsigned, 18th century, 9.5cm. Sold 14th March 1984 for £3,080. Enquiries: Neil Davey.



A Hirschman figure of a parrot, 1780-1790, 33cm. Sold 22nd November 1983 for £17,600. Enquiries: David Baine.



A young boy by Henry Edridge, signed with initials and dated 1788. Sold 24th November 1983 for £4,400. Enquiries: Patricia Dakin.



A Shalabi wood female figure, dark wood patina, 33cm. Sold 25th June 1984 for £4,070. Enquiries: Roberto Fainella.



A Tiffany Studios bamboo lamp, c.1900, 78cm. Sold 13th April 1984 for £15,400. Enquiries: Nicola Redway.



A silver calendar carriage clock signed Jupp London. Sold 12th April 1984 for £18,700. Enquiries: John Vaughan.



A Swiss dagger in 16th century style, gilt brass sheath, overall 41cm. Sold 15th May 1984 for £6,050. Enquiries: Frederick Wilkinson.

FOR CLOSING DATES OF FUTURE SALES, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE EXPERTS MENTIONED ABOVE ON (01) 493 8080

Sotheby's, London 14-15 New Bond Street, London W1 Tel: (01) 493 8080. Cheong, C. H. S. Sotheby's, Room 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Sotheby's, Room 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Sotheby's, Room 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,

BOOKS



Bringing the dead Gods back to life

Sir Laurens van der Post reviews mythology of the world

THE WAY OF THE ANIMAL
POWERS
Historical Atlas of World
Mythology
By Joseph Campbell
Times Books, £35

The Way of the Animal Powers is the first of four massive and superbly illustrated volumes, designed to provide us with an historical atlas of world mythology. It is an important and, in some ways, a revolutionary work. I do not know of anyone who has better qualifications for such a work. Mythology was his first love, which matured and dedicated itself to rediscover for a deprived world the fundamental mythological pattern of the human spirit. Starting with *Hero With A Thousand Faces*, the four-volume *Myths of God and Man*, so on to *Myths To Live By* and the completion and editing of Heinrich Zimmer's *Myths and Symbols In Indian Art And Civilization*, he has done more than any scholar of our time to reconvert modern man to a reality which his mind and spirit were rejecting as great peril to his well-being and sanity.

This neglect, of course, has many causes. It is inevitably a consequence of this general decline of religion and what the primitive people of my youth used to fear most and describe as a "loss of Soul". It is part of the general amnesia of history which afflicts the modern scene and which a "psychoanalyst" in depth, when he encounters it in the growing number of individuals who turn to him for help

removed to the heights of Olympus, but walked the streets with the citizens of Athens, herded sheep with their shepherds, hunted the woods with their hunters, sailed the seas with Odysseus and fought beside the heroes on the great plain of Troy, that the Greece to which we owe so much, "The crest of columns gleaming on the mind of man", as Shelley had it, was conceived and its incomparable civilization fashioned.

The decline and fall came only when the Gods vanished from the streets and fields forever, first beyond the clouds of Olympus and then to mere astrological projection in the sky. But even there, they exercised some healing influence on the tendency of men to serve partialities as if they were whole and to set a narrow, shallow, egotistical consciousness above the "awareness" which a long mythological collaboration had made possible.

What has been lost through mythology can be restored only by a recovery of mythology. Unfortunately mythology is not a process of willful thought and conscious plan or method (although even this remarkable atlas talks of the "method" of mythology). It has no method. It is true that its

first people of life who, in partnership with a myth of their own, lived with a feeling of belonging and of being known which made them rich. In a way wherein we are poor, and produce a spirit of wonder and awe that led them to pursuits of mind and hand which launched man's first awkward essays into the science and technologies wherein we have come to exult, to our peril, today.

Yet such a comparison by no means leads to the sense of despair one might expect from the disparagement it invites. Contemplating this universal pattern set out as an admirably chart of the ocean of the collective unconscious, one is amazed by the vitality that is still nuclear in these ancient mythological presentations. One's own travel-stained and derelict modern spirit is inexplicably quickened, and one is reminded and utterly convinced that the ancient gods are not dead but still live on in the deepest recesses of our mind. However unpalatable it might be to scientific and rationalist taste, the truth is we cannot live without the early gods. In fact if we deny them the light of our minds and shut the front door of our hearts against them, as men once did to Zeus and

Hermes before the disintegration of Greece, they will enter by some unsecured back door of our lives.

So, though the scientist, the rationalist, the logical positivist and the behaviourist may sneer, the poet, the artist, the archetypal psychologist and, one hopes again soon, the priest, will support also Joseph Campbell's conclusion that "every god that is dead can be conjured again to life, as any fragment of rock from a hillside, set respectfully in a garden, will arrest the eye. This atlas is to be as a garden of thus reanimated gods."

Indeed, one sees it all in this regard, as another sign of the beginning of a reawakening, a realization that we are living only half of ourselves and losing our sense of meaning and purpose in the process. There is, more and more people suspect, still this other, this great natural instinctive and intuitive world within men wherein mythology arises and our beginnings are rooted - beginnings that are not mere "pasts" as rationalists would have it, but always a "now". Out of this newness, they suspect, a new myth will arise to enable us to renew ourselves and transcend the divisive and devastating partialities of our day.

No more idea or concept of reason and force of will can do it. The one valid axiom in our contract of life is that only myth can replace myth.

This myth may not be God, but it is a revelation of the divine in man himself. It is the Word that was in the beginning and that comes to us, as a great necessity, that we have to suffer and endure, if we are to achieve the totality for which we were born. For as one contemplates the vast vista of the world of the first men and the frightening extent to which they were unarmed, vulnerable and ill-equipped for a life of unimaginable danger, one finds them not only mythologically protected but, as this book shows, inspired and strangely ennobled. How can one therefore doubt that our own mythological crises is part of the shadow profound transitions always throw; that the eclipse of an everlasting moon of renewal is but temporary, and discover that in waiting for the return of its light we can compose ourselves that for us, as for them, the saving myth will "grow again from dark oblivion" as Jung once put it, "to express again the supreme presentiments of consciousness and the loftiest intuitions of the spirit and thus fuse the uniqueness of consciousness as it exists today with the immemorial past life."

Well done, and thank you, Joseph Campbell

Three first novels that get to the heart of the matter

First novels, fledglings in the art of fiction, can go further to make a summer than, say, one *Swallow* from a high-flying writer like D. M. Thomas. Grand old Emerson remarked that novels can be as useful as Bibles if they teach us that the best of life is in conversation and the greatest success is confidence. Chapter for chapter, verse for verse, Susanna Mitchell and James Buchan will read the Lessons this week.

In stories different in kind, similar in degree of depth and subtlety, both examine physical decay. Mrs Mitchell's central character, widowed Stella Leonard, a sculptor "only fluent when she spoke through wood and stone", is dying of cancer, the humiliated of chemical scaffolding against the unyielding cells by a doctor's unending reproachful - "Your blood is a little discoloured, Mrs Leonard" - as the doctor's own control over chaos.

Facing death, Stella Leonard is also at another reality, belated, helpless recognition that although "love should be dead, evidence" not in need of death, evidence, "faded as a tangible, intelligible sign of love, the character of non-communication to spread through the cellular structure of my family. Affection between Stella and Mary, her 30-year-old stepdaughter, has been expressed only through their mutual devotion to feckless, charming Robert, Stella's unstable son, Mary's step-brother. Domestic violence - communication of love - hideously "mutual" as Robert beats up his girl-friend, bruises her baby, and eventually takes a killing swipe at his mother - fuels the action of a novel neither morbid nor sensational, simply serious.

It reminds us, in language not invariably free from the banal, elegant enough to make the occasional banality a "sustaining" how urgently we need external symbols, evidence, however unworthy or banal, of love's authenticity as the only human reality with supernatural powers of consolation in life and death.

FICTION

Gay Firth

THE TOKEN
By Susanna Mitchell
John Murray, £8.50

A PARISH OF RICH WOMEN
By James Buchan
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

world" of watered-silk sofas in country houses, lunch at the Ritz in "that prettiest of dining-rooms", "silver collars on children's coats and a ubiquitous, confident roguery" gallery of English names like Mary, Laura, and Poppy, Jocelyn Ambrose, Lady Anne Blunt, Oliver "Oddjob" Thwaite.

Names like that sound dropped. They seldom are. For they tend to belong to private lives, whose watered-silk sofas of conduct tend to be as applied by children to inhabitants of their dolls' houses. The same applies here; not including Princess Margaret and "The Age", but including Toby, who "was not a house or an old name or a book on the Palestinians or a sexual oddity or a first like Johnny but neither more nor less than what appeared" - Drugs, including heroin, circulate pretty freely.

From Chelsea to the Chouf, persistently, unconsciously, Adam grinds his teeth. Through a complex, over-the-top, crowded novel, horror and pity shimmer through James Buchan's brisk, slightly staccato style. Walk-on characters convey particularly well his dismay - ironic observation iced with a professional detachment evidently more habitual than heartfelt - at destructions both private and public, chunks of civilization crumbling in dolls' house patios and decay.

Sebastian Faulks' *A Trick of the Light* (*The Bodley Head*, £7.95) is not as well-founded a first novel, but its ring of confidence will spin readers through a thriller punctuated - and somewhat handicapped - by a first-person commentary on the action. It is Camus. George Giller, Catholic, half-French, naive enough to suppose that London is the place to heal the wounds of an unhappy love affair, is sucked into the orbit of political activists whose violent philosophy remains nicely ambiguous to the end of a book published - significantly and wittily - on the Twelfth of July.

Discovering old spiritual truths in Shakespeare

Anthony Masters

SHAKESPEARIAN DIMENSIONS
By G. Wilson Knight
Harvester, £22.50

and something he calls "the seraphic ideal") on Shakespeare passages without illuminating them much or convincingly. His last word on "soul and body in Shakespeare", having earlier rebuked Jonathan Miller for omitting all mention of the soul from his TV series on the human body, is to suggest that Lear, crying "Look on her, look, her lips!" is seeing Cordelia's "soul-body released". (That does not invalidate the brilliant accompanying essay, suggesting Gloucester's "leap" as a quasi-metaphor for the process of dying.)

Every generation - whether Nahum Tash's Beethoven Trio or our own - believes in its heart that it has found the best way to do Shakespeare, and in many respects makes a fool of itself to those that come after. What will the theatre historians of 30 or even 100 years time find absurd in our assumptions? What dimensions are we missing? We are intellectual and moral sceptics, few of us live religious lives, and maybe what our Shakespeare lacks is spirituality. Our theatre is intellectual, political, social, but if we want a spiritual experience from the interpretative arts, we must go to the concert hall.

In this context, Professor Wilson Knight seems like a survivor from a previous age (which, born in the year of Victoria's diamond jubilee, he literally is). *The Wheel of Fire*

After "Society and the Cosmos" we reach "Timon of Athens and Buddhism" inspired by a book presented after he lectured to the Friends of the Western Buddhist Order in Purley. His simplicity of language combined with impenetrability of thought, a really Aristotelian effect, is very unwarding after the persuasive clarity of, say, Jane Adamson on *Othello* or Samuel Goldberg on *King Lear*. And, inevitably, there is a constant querulousness about current directors who get Shakespeare all wrong. His narrow limits for satisfactory textual interpretation truly recall the confidence of a past age.

But then, this stems from his view of Shakespeare as a dramatic poet and poetic philosopher rather than primarily a practical playwright. That holds true despite his long experience in Shakespearean acting and directing, including dramatic recitals which apparently he still gives (since he explains why he now dispenses with Timon's *cachet-sexe*). But his (and Granville-Barker's) conception of Shakespearean character still has immense suggestive value. "Hamlet... is less a 'character' than a poetic voice, speaking from a height overlooking his problems", that may seem old-fashioned until you ask yourself, perhaps shamefacedly, when you last heard a Romeo who actually had the verse working in his favour rather than against him. And you may come away from this eldest of the elders, perhaps not accepting him in detail, but still jerked out of modern interpretative assumptions into undiscovered country.

Aphrodite's divided island

Edward Mortimer

CYPRUS
By Christopher Hitchens
Quartet, £8.95

American policy in the post-1964 period is much harder to defend, as is the incredibly craven attitude of Britain's Wilson government which was ready to do almost anything rather than shoulder its responsibilities towards Cyprus under the Treaty of Guarantee. Hitchens proves fairly conclusively that both the Johnson

Britain is the villain of the first half of the book, America of the second. In Britain's case the failure is clear, the malevolence perhaps less so than Hitchens believes.

The view one takes of British policy in the 1950s must depend on the issue of a debate which Hitchens has chosen to "blow". If it is true that Turkey would never have allowed *enosis* to happen, then Britain was perhaps justified in encouraging the Turks to make that clear before it was too late, and in trying to convince the Greeks that continued British rule was preferable, from their point of view, to the likely alternative.

attempt by Congress to put pressure on Turkey to withdraw. Britain, supposedly the guarantor of Cyprus's independence and integrity, did little more than watch these developments and make clucking noises, even though she had (and still has) bases and troops on the island.

Hitchens does admit that not all Cypriots - let alone mainland Turks and Greeks - were wholly blameless in the affair. Even his beloved Greek Cypriots are faulted, correctly, for not taking a more active interest in the welfare and culture of their Turkish compatriots before 1974. But, he adds, "there were forces at work which would have victimized the Greek Cypriots whatever they did", and in the end it is hard not to agree with him.

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Too many Commie infiltrators
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In the gospel according to Mr Greatorex, Soviet infiltration is so effective that when it comes to the final countdown there is no way the button can be pressed. Too many Commie infiltrators.

A key Soviet defector and his daughter (yes, you guessed it, she has "high cheekbones", "full mouth", and "large blue eyes bright and moist") are the only hope of salvation for the West. It is Calvin Rudge's task to ensure that the defector is effective. Rudge is one of ours, and frankly I found him rather a pain, not a patch on Johnny Turk, "the love-child of Peter Semper-Kipper, cultural attaché in the British Embassy in Ankara, and a Turkish woman translator on the Embassy staff."

Johnny Turk is Rudge's minder around Yalta where all the best bits of the book take place. In the second half the action shifts west to England and Washington, where life becomes significantly less interesting and original, and there's no room for J. Turk. Much of the book, especially at the beginning, is rant and inventive, but in the end there are too many lapses. I think, for example, that in the world after Boud there is no longer a place for the death dealing ball-point

and I'm getting bored too with the device of the compromising photograph or video. I am increasingly disposed to believe in neither.

● A Stolen Past, by John Kerridge (Constable, £7.95). Although this novel satisfies some of the demands of the genre - theft of priceless diamond from Hudson valley home of exiled Russian Prince and Princess, was Mrs Anderson the Grand Duchess Anastasia? - it would be misleading to suggest that it's a thriller in any conventional sense. It is beautifully written, thoughtful and only intermittently thrilling.

This volume, reading the *National Review* in an aeroplane high above Nammet. He, Oakes that is, has a stepfather named Sir Alec Sharkey who, we are surprised to learn, has been wearing "striped pants". This is the fifth Oakes adventure and my first. It is mainly set in Berlin around wall-building time. I liked the response of Walter Ulbricht's nephew Casper to the idea of a wall: "Oh uncle, walls don't work any more. Walls were for Chinese, say back when."

Also the wretched not to say W.A.S. Fish patches, reveries ascribed to JFK. Lots of sardonic style and some good jokes but the plot and the action seem very by comparison, a necessary conventional but only incidental to the book's main purpose.

● To Ride A Tiger, by Matthew Heald (Corgi, £2.95). It was supposed to be a thriller, something "hard-boiled" elegant from an author who is a senior clerk at the House of Commons, because this is a standard derivative "thriller" complete with a cardboard President who likes "the imposing formality of the Oval office", cryptic conversations in St James's Park, a KGB man called Ksenov, a CIA man called Nowak, and an English villain with a club foot. It's surprisingly violent too and I'm afraid my patience gave out with the electric shock treatment on page 114. A pity Mr Cooper strayed so far from home.

● The Mike, by Eric van Lustede (Granada, £8.95). Modern Japanese big business and ancient Japanese martial arts are a natural thriller combination - endless scope for deadly rivalries punctuated with regular sex, and regular violence. This thoroughly professional, very long, deftly over-written volume is full of gushing blood, yellow and green kimonos lying beside trembling buttocks, and incomprehensible Japanese phrases. I feel the author's name should enter the vocabulary. "Blackboard" is quite inadequate. This book is an absolute lumberer.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Just a small ad Master

It's not every day you find a Rembrandt for sale - especially in a personal ad in the *Daily Telegraph*, sandwiched between ads for mobile Scabbie and a nurse for a bedridden lady. Call after 2pm, said the ad. I couldn't wait. "Ah," said Rita Smith. "I like to do my shopping in the morning." The price? £500,000. The painting, she said, is genuine, circa 1630, measuring 12 1/2 in by 12. It is on oak panel, entitled "A Priest Performing an Evening Service." It's a bit dirty, she says, so

any signature is indecipherable. She keeps it in her local bank vault in Bath.

Phillips says Rembrandt oils are so rare it has never sold one. Christie's last auctioned one in 1969, and Sotheby's in 1962.

Perhaps the first to visit the bank vaults will be the Rembrandt Research Project group - a team of experts from Amsterdam who have been authenticating his works by X-rays.

Coals to...

Yorkshire miners struggling to support families without strike pay may like to know where some of their NUM dues are going. A sending a young miner to Cuba for a month to join an "international work brigade". According to the British-Cuba Resource Centre, he is going to learn about Cuban society and as "an expression of solidarity with the Revolution".

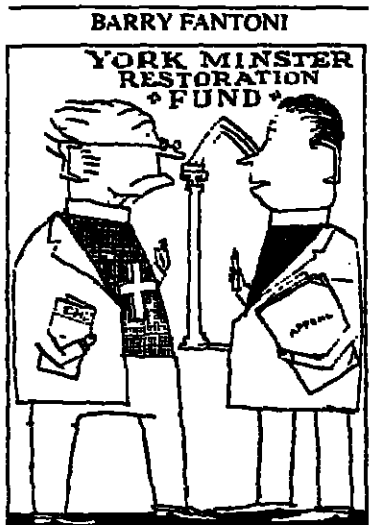
Topping

Tony Benn's arrogance knows no limits. Last year he moved - and terrified - general election night viewers after his defeat in Bristol with an emotional speech invoking the Chartists and promising to fight on. It now turns out that he had written only a victory address; the valediction had been prepared by his wife Caroline, who had taken a more realistic view of his chances. The revelation comes from an unassuming biography of the Benn family by Sidney Higgins, who relates that Benn's career as an orator began at the age of three-and-a-half. After supper in a grand house in Smith Square, he stood up and said, "Thank you very much for inviting us to tea." His host was Sir Oswald Mosley. Ten years later, walking to Westminster School wearing the uniform top hat, he approached two workmen unloading a van, and announced that he was a Labour supporter. He was quite taken aback by their laughter.

As Michael Binyon's *Letter from Bonn* explained yesterday, the German penchant for portmanteau words is getting absurd. This is what the captain's assistant of the Swiss Vierwaldstuettes steamship company puts on his passport: Vierwaldstuettesdampfschiffahrtsgesellschaftskapitaneinstellvertreter.

Rich pickings

If, after the European Court ruling in his favour, Captain Kent Kirk is repaid the £50,000 he was fined by North Tyneside magistrates, the kipper war buccannier could net a total of £80,000 from his voyage into disputed fishing waters in January last year. By charging cameramen £800 and reporters £200 for berths on his invading armada, he is already thought to have cleared £30,000 profit.



'Perhaps I could sell Robert Maxwell our parish magazine'

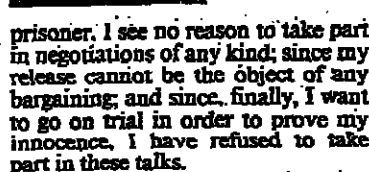
Free self-loading

Colonel Gaddafi is worried, believe it or not, about Libya's appalling national image. So worried, in fact, that he is inviting 500 lawyers, parliamentarians and trade unionists from around the world on a free four-day visit to see what a splendid place it is. They will visit schools, factories, housing projects and, I'm assured, anything else they might ask to see. Despite, or because of, the break in diplomatic relations, the Libyans are particularly anxious that Britain should be represented, and at least a dozen Brits will be invited. If, however, they are not put off by recent events in St James's Square, they might be by the title of the jamboree: the International Conference on the 15th Anniversary of the Libyan Revolution and for National Sovereignty, Justice and Peace in the Arab Region.

PHS

I say no to freedom

Four members of the Polish dissident group KOR go on trial tomorrow accused of trying to overthrow the state. The Polish government has so far failed to persuade them to leave the country without a trial and its embarrassing publicity. In a letter smuggled from prison, Adam Michnik (left), one of the movement's founders, explains his refusal to compromise



I see no reason to take part in negotiations of any kind: since my release cannot be the object of any bargaining, and since, finally, I want to go on trial in order to prove my innocence. I have refused to take part in these talks.

It was, doubtless, these same reasons which motivated my friends to reject the opportunity of buying their freedom for the price of a declaration of defeat.

At the same time the jailers arranged for us to meet an emissary from the Secretary-General of the UN. This nice gentleman made us another offer to leave the country. Doubtless he wanted to help us, but I refused to meet him - and was given a punishment of two weeks in isolation. So I would appreciate it if people did not try to help me in this way in future, for they would only be helping interior minister General Kiszczak to destroy my health in isolation cells. My body is too weak to withstand any more consequences of the stupidity, violence and cowardice of my prison head, Major Dejnarek, who is prepared to send

me to my grave in order to obtain praise from General Kiszczak.

The jailers have not relinquished their efforts. An official from the Ministry of Internal Affairs continues to tempt us to go abroad, while General Kiszczak continues to arrange meetings for us in villas on the outskirts of Warsaw. I am being softened up in isolation cells.

All these actions have a very clear model: it is in just this way that terrorists all over the world dictate terms to their hostages. I sincerely believe that the successive ploys of these gangsters will end in complete fiasco.

For their plan is astonishing in its violence: now, after another trial has been driven to a suicide attempt and others to take up lengthy hunger strikes for the right to the status of political prisoners, the eleven are supposed to testify to the human qualities of General Jaruzelski and other jailers. I don't know who thinks up these strategies, but I do know that in them is concealed the

ethical horizon of their authors, jailers from the security services and their propagandists: it is a horizon with which I am familiar from the speeches of Jaruzelski and deputy premier Rakowski, from the latter's views given by Kiszczak and foreign minister Olczakowski, from official spokesman Urban's press conferences and leading articles in the newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*: it is betrayal.

These people know how to betray, they know how to run a trade in friends and principles. But trying to judge our moral principles on the basis of their own surroundings is going a little far. Thus I appeal to all people of good will to refuse to act as mediators to bring us the latest ideas of our wardens. I, at any rate, do not wish to be the object of such negotiations.

Nor will I accept an amnesty, since I have committed no crime. I demand, and shall continue to demand, an open trial; and I will have sufficient strength to await a verdict of acquittal until criminals in military uniform, like the chief of the Warsaw Military Court, Colonel Wladyslaw Monarch, cease to sully Polish justice.

But the jailers should not count on my silence. I shall always speak according to my conscience and my understanding. Hence my appeal in these sad times, times of violence and lies, let us safeguard our dignity. It is a precious treasure passed down to us from our fathers: let us pass it down to our children.

Sarah Hogg outlines an IFS plan to simplify a complex tax and benefits system

Why we need a new welfare framework



efficient system should not be rejected because it requires more information to be stored, processed and retrieved. Past fears of this kind of administrative complexity have led to a separation and duplication of administrative machinery which is much more baffling, complex and time-consuming for the customer.

What the IFS proposes is a complete fusion of the tax, national insurance and social security systems. Its conclusions are therefore addressed as much to Mr Nigel Lawson as to Mr Fowler. This points up another worry about the Fowler reviews, to which the Treasury appears to be less than fully committed. In the IFS system, everyone would receive two basic kinds of "credit": a tax credit; and a benefit credit. All other income would be taxable.

Tax credits would be used to offset tax bills; for those on the lowest incomes, they would entirely extinguish their theoretical tax

liability. But they could not be turned into hard cash if your tax bill was less than your basic credit. Benefit credits would be cash payments, gradually withdrawn as income rose.

Is this distinction necessary? In the tax-credit scheme dreamed up by Lord Cockfield, presented by Lord Barber and adopted by the 1974 general election, the tax credit did both jobs: it replaced tax allowances for higher-income groups and could be turned into cash by those too poor to pay tax. Several subsequent reform schemes have had the same distinguishing simplicity. But they have brought with it two overwhelming disadvantages.

Simplicity makes for a system which is too inflexible: it cannot easily allow for the variety of different circumstances which an efficient social security system must cover. It cannot cater for housing costs, which vary greatly from one part of Britain to another, or easily

adapt to differences in disability or family size. Because of this, such simple schemes tend to be either unacceptably mean or unacceptably expensive. For if the credit is to be large enough to provide a decent standard of living for all citizens entirely dependent on it, and if it is to be withdrawn at a constant rate with rising income, the state is going to be paying out an awful lot of money to a very large number of people.

Suppose it is to provide a man with a wife and two children with about £90 a week (the rough value of all the benefits he might now be entitled to when out of work). And suppose the basic tax rate were to remain at 30 per cent. Then such a scheme would mean that a similar family man earning £200 a week would still receive cash benefits of £30 a week.

The 1972 tax-credit scheme ducked this problem by excluding most social security benefits on the new system. The IFS plan boils them down to a series of benefit credits, which would be withdrawn at a steeper rate of 50p in the pound. Since tax credits would be exhausted at a lower level of income than benefit credits ceased to be payable, this means that even under the new system some families would lose 80p of every extra pound earned from a combination of 50p less benefit and 30p more tax. To be precise, the sums suggest a maximum loss of 84p - allowing for the fusion of national insurance with income tax and a cut in the two combined, made possible because the new system would be cheaper to run.

This is something of a deficit. For one of the charges most often levelled against the present system is precisely that it creates a "poverty trap" by inflicting such high marginal rates of "tax" on low earners. To which there are three answers. First, that marginal rates would never be higher than about 80 per cent, because most benefits would be fused into the same credit. The existing system occasionally imposes rates of over 100 per cent, which means people actually lose when they earn more. Secondly, this fusion would create certainty

Thirdly, the IFS would point out, this arises because it was aiming for a scheme which would create much the same pattern of incomes as we have at present, in order to reduce the political difficulties of reform. In other words, it has designed a radically new and more efficient system free from today's irrational inequities, but not attempted to preempt political decisions about income distribution.

It has one other important implication. The whole national insurance system is swept away in favour of a structure which provides some benefits according to personal circumstances, some according to financial circumstances - but none according to insurance contributions. The IFS rightly takes the view that there is no true insurance in the present system, and should be swept away with the rest of today's malfunctioning machinery.

The Reform of Social Security, published today by IFS.

Mondale, in search of the perfect match

The vice-presidency has been one of the least coveted offices in American politics. Often vice-presidents have operated in a political vacuum, ignored both by Congress because they had no influence at the White House and by the president (because they had fulfilled their main function - to help the president win the election).

But with the growing complexity of modern government, the job has become much more important than it once was. The man most responsible for bringing real influence to the vice-presidency is the man now choosing his own running mate: Walter Mondale.

He was a member of Carter's inner circle and as such had more impact on presidential decisions, ranging from the attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran to the creation of a federal department of education, than any vice-president in history.

He was the first vice-president to maintain regular access to the president and the first to have an office in the White House.

Mondale has indicated that he intends to continue the trend towards a more influential vice-president if elected in November. It is particularly significant that he has adopted the same selection process,

interviewing and scrutinizing potential candidates, as Carter did in 1976.

Mondale's problem is he prepares to make his choice as he takes the risk of being accused of either tokenism or betrayal - that his choice may be judged by whichever special interest group he is thought to be trying to satisfy, rather than by the qualifications of his running mate.

What qualities will Mondale be looking for in his running mate? First, of course, he is looking for someone who will help him get elected. The choice of a vice-presidential candidate is still very much a political one.

Mondale must select someone who can attract votes in areas where Reagan is weakest. Although Reagan won all but 49 of the 489 electoral college votes in his 1980 landslide over President Carter, his margin in many states was slender.

In the South, for instance where 161 electoral votes are at stake, his margin of victory in seven states was less than 3 per cent. Similarly in the north-east he just scraped through in New York State by 2.7 per cent and Massachusetts by a tiny margin of 0.2 per cent.

Democratic Party strategists believe that in addition to these

winnable states in the South and north-east, Mondale needs a running mate who can attract electoral support in certain big states where the outcome is considered a toss-up. These include California (47 electoral votes), Texas (29), Pennsylvania (25), Illinois (24) and Michigan (20).

The importance of the southern vote would seem to rule out the possibility of a black or a woman being chosen. Either, it is believed, would alienate more white conservative southerners than it would attract black or pro-feminist voters.

However, a woman would be more of a political asset in the north-east (Representative Geraldine Ferraro could help tilt the balance for Mondale in New York State) or California (Mayor Diane Feinstein of San Francisco could undermine support for Reagan in his home state).

Those who favour Senator Gary Hart point out that he performed well in New England, California and throughout the West, and put on a reasonable showing in the South during the primary campaign. His main areas of weakness - the industrial north-east and Mid-west - were areas where Mondale fared best.

However the qualities that make for a vote-catching running mate may not make for a smooth working relationship once in office. Therefore he must also take into account factors such as compatibility. Could he, for example, establish a smooth working relationship with Hart after such a bruising primary campaign?

Given the increased significance of the post he must also consider a candidate's leadership qualities and political experience. One of the arguments against nominating a woman is that she has interviewed has any foreign policy experience and only Mrs Ferraro has first-hand knowledge of the workings of Congress.

Whoever Mondale selects will provide the first test of his judgment and provide some clues to the type of administration he intends to establish if elected. Will he conform to his reputation for caution and opt for a "safe" choice? Or will he be innovative and go for someone - Mrs Ferraro, for instance - who could brighten his otherwise lacklustre candidacy and thus perhaps help him gain victory in November which at present seems so far from his reach?

Nicholas Ashford

Ronald Butt

If only Eurocracy could be tamed

Mrs Thatcher's Fontainebleau paper, outlining (for the benefit of the other heads of government) her view of the way the European Community ought to develop, ended with a ringing declaration of confidence in its future. It had, she said, jointly with the western alliance, brought the peoples of Europe a period of unprecedented peace and prosperity, and "the progress that has been made towards an ever-closer union of the peoples of Europe" of which the Treaty of Rome speaks in its first paragraph is unlikely to be reversed.

As I wrote last week, the essence of her argument is that this union will be of a political kind which will not only "complete the internal market" but will strengthen Nato's European pillar. It must also "adopt policies which will guarantee the relevance of the Community to the problems, particularly unemployment, which affect our societies". And take "steps to make the influence of the Community felt in the world".

Despite Mrs Thatcher's insistence that "unanimity must be respected in all cases where the Treaty so provides", which reiterates her wish to preserve the ultimate national veto on essential matters, all this clearly implies a significant degree of potential supranationalism. On the face of it, this is somewhat at odds with the customary assumption that the Prime Minister sees the Community as one in which national interest should have the last word.

In short, there is lurking here an idea not very far short of European patriotism, and the question is how the people of Britain will respond to that. What is more, it also implies a great deal of joint government through the Council of Ministers, which in practice means shared attitudes to government.

This must raise the question what would happen in the event of the EEC member states being split by some ideological divide which made even such cooperation as now exists impracticable. At present (with the exception of Greece) such a division is remarkably absent. President Mitterrand, the potential odd man out among the leaders of the major states, is at one with Mrs Thatcher's general attitudes to the Community, his socialism notwithstanding.

He is intensely patriotic; his attitude to defence and the Soviet Union is virtually identical with Mrs Thatcher's. If she is the iron lady, then he is an iron man. Even if economic policy, the French government (after its initial and costly essay in socialism) has ultimately accepted the economic imperatives that are inevitable if a free society is to continue. But what if a Kinnock-type government (run on existing Labour Conference policies) were among the key states of the Community, whether in Britain or elsewhere? What then would happen to a Community whose essential cohesion rests on today's irrational inequities, but not attempted to preempt political decisions about income distribution?

For instance, it would seem to be implicit in Mrs Thatcher's approach that at some stage Britain would join the European Monetary System. But the unspoken assumption behind the EMS is that its subscribers will back it with the shared economic and financial policies necessary to make it work. It is largely because France and West Germany have constructed a firm axis around which the EMS can revolve smoothly that it has worked, and it is because British ministers have felt unwilling to risk subordinating their own policies to its demands that we have not joined. What would

happen to the EMS if its principal members were driven by conflicting ideological attitudes to economic policy?

It seems likewise inevitable that the feasibility of joint policies on unemployment, of which Mrs Thatcher wrote, will also hang on the political character of member governments. Happily, what is most remarkable about the Community at present is the remarkable unanimity on the essential criteria. There is, for instance, a new and pragmatic understanding of where what might be called "real" socialism now leads, and a refusal to go there. Let us assume, therefore, that despite the future character of member states' governments, Mrs Thatcher's vision of a more politically unified Community stands. When governments seek to "present the Community to their peoples in a more favourable light" how will the British people respond?

The Community is not popular in Britain, but disillusion with it is not confined to this country. In Germany, for instance, it was a commonplace press comment to explain the lower turnout there in the recent local elections by disillusion with bargaining over subsidies and the building and destruction of food surpluses. But for the British people suspicion of the Community is rooted in something more. It is not coolness towards the other member nations that motivates them. (Indeed, for many people in Britain, culturally and sentimentally, the sense of affinity with the other Western European states is now if anything stronger than that with the United States, which seems much more distant than it did 20 years ago.)

What the British really dislike is being governed by an interventionist and spending Brussels bureaucracy which can never be called to account as a national government can be - either by the House of Commons, effectively, or by the parliament at Strasbourg. The British, more intensely than any of their neighbours, are a parliamentary people who dislike the dominance of officialdom and expect politicians to be brought to book. Their political thinking is built on the knowledge that the often criticized House of Commons really is a safety-valve which will blow when something is amiss.

It is the absence of this parliamentary safeguard that is the real flaw in the Community as a political entity, and yet, paradoxically, to try to compensate for it by building up a distant Euro-Parliament in which Britain's was a small minority voice would be no more popular if, as would seem inevitable, this was at Westminster's expense. Nor can it really be said that the "treaties" made within the Council are (except for some crucial issues such as contributions to the Community's own resources) ordinarily controllable by the parliament.

None of this is to suggest that the Community cannot move to closer union but the difficulties are formidable. The criticism directed this week by the Commons all-party Treasury and Civil Service Committee at the Fontainebleau agreement for not reaching a solution is very near the mark. It is merely a beginning and when each state has to face the political implications of making it permanent, the strains will be immense. If the Community is to move in the directions Mrs Thatcher wants, it will do so pragmatically by inching its way along paths that have not yet been charted.

Paul Pickering

Who turned the clockwise back?

Why do athletes run anti-clockwise? It's one of those questions that precocious children ask but are fiendishly difficult to answer. "It's all to do with the earth's spin" was the best I could come up with when a friend's son put it to me the other day. He greeted the reply with well deserved scepticism.

Curious, I went to an expert. "I don't know," said Mike Farrell, general secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association. "Perhaps it has something to do with driving on the left-hand side of the road."

"At the turn of the century there was the exception of the Fenner track in Cambridge. They led to run clockwise, round a 300-metre circuit instead of 400 metres, and that's where we got the 1,500 Olympic distance from."

Farrell suggested I try Tom McNab, the former Olympic coach turned author with a best-selling *Flanagan's Run* and the recently published *Rings of Sand* to his credit.

"I'm sorry, no one really knows," said McNab. "I've been asked that question many times. I have been helping on a film of the first modern Olympics in Athens in 1896, when they ran clockwise. But the old nineteenth-century lithographs have people running anti-clockwise and everyone now supposes the Greeks simply got it wrong."

"The original chariot races were anti-clockwise because it's easier to turn horses to the left, at least that was one theory put to me. But it is probably just an arbitrary Anglo-Saxon rule we have taken around the world. It's not the only thing in running we don't know about. No one is sure when running spikes were first used."

McNab has recently been doing research into American Indian culture. They, sensibly, ran in straight lines from place to place or away from each other.

But what of my theory of the earth's rotation? My cleaning lady was all in favour of mysterious invisible forces guiding the destiny of our athletes in Los Angeles. Zola Brulic, coming from South Africa, would naturally look to the right as the forces are different down there and it will take a lot of hard training to make her lean to the left, she added. That is why Zola has not run so well in Europe.

Dr Magnus Pyke disagreed: "These Coriolis forces, as they are called, do influence weather but are too weak to affect something like this." And although Gustave-Gaspard Coriolis was a brilliant mathematician who wrote the famous *Théorie mathématique des effets du jeu de billard* (1835) he never got round to considering running.

"There might be something in being right-handed or left-handed. Personally I think it must be a matter of custom," Dr Pyke added. But there is a political aspect to consider. Why should the Anglo-Saxon imperialists of the north continue to impose anti-clockwise running on the countries of the Third World, who might for all we know have had a proud clockwise running tradition before the white man came along.

Instead of pulling out of future Olympic Games, the Russians might insist on running the opposite way, perversely arguing that history and Marx are on the side of the clockwise. The vision of athletes colliding in the middle of the 400 metres after starting off in different directions may sadly epitomize the direction the Olympic movement is going.

Any more suggestions? The trouble is that however nimbly you approach the problem you always find yourself back at the start, rather like running round and round in circles.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SUMMER OF DISCONTENT

'Legal action will not worry us as long as we are applying the democratic principles of the trade union', said Mr Mick McGahey on the BBC Today programme yesterday morning. The miners' delegate conference duly defied the High Court by discussing and voting on a resolution to introduce a new disciplinary code of conduct and Mr Scargill later described those who support the judiciary as being the only people he regarded in contempt.

Their words encapsulate what is happening in Britain today. Underlying the details of any major industrial dispute is a persistent attempt by some trade union elements to assert that the principles of 'trade union democracy' - however well or shabbily they are implemented (and both epithets apply) - are above the law. The clash on picket lines, not just at the mines but in the docks, and soon on the ferries, and the uneasiness in the financial markets create an atmosphere of crisis. But beneath it all there is a still small question which is at the heart of the matter, and which Mr McGahey could not have identified more helpfully: whose law governs this land, the law of each union's rulebook, however put together, however changed, however thuggishly manipulated; or the law of parliament administered by the courts?

There is a feeling of inertia at the centre of affairs which threatens to become intolerable. Ministers have rightly pigeon-holed a dispute between NUM and the NCB as being something which should not involve the Cabinet. The details of productivity, pit exhaustion and rate of rundown are obviously industrial matters. But when an industrial dispute, of whatever relevance, spawns social disruption on the scale and with the violence that we have witnessed every night on our television screens, it becomes the necessary responsibility of the government. The nation looks to the government to keep the peace. Social breakdown, whatever its causes, must command the attention of ministers and of Parliament.

Criminal violence of every kind was evident in Britain and Toxteth, as it has been every day on the miners' picket lines in England, Scotland and Wales. Ministers were quick enough to go to Britain and Toxteth to see for themselves. As the weeks go by with no respite in the violence, it is not enough to reiterate that coal is being mined and that some 65,000 people each day brave the intimidation of picket lines to work for the NCB. Those people need support; so do the police; and what needs most support is the principle that in Britain we do

not order our affairs like Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey would like us to do. We do not elevate a union rulebook above parliamentary laws and the authority of the courts. We do not permit private armies with or without uniforms. Mr Scargill's shock troops may not sport Mosley tunics, but they have caused as much damage to individuals and to the fabric of a society which can only become more brutalised as it daily witnesses this kind of behaviour, with its open defiance of social norms, going largely unchallenged.

The police have contained these violent attempts to prevent working men going to work. Ministers have sounded off occasionally about it, but there has been no concerted effort to meet the challenge and defeat it. Can it be so lightly dismissed when more than 4,000 arrests and 32 serious injuries have been inflicted on policemen, when nearly 200 pickets have received slight or serious injuries, with two fatalities and when the number of extra police shifts now exceeds 480,000? Why has Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, not visited the scene more often? Why indeed has the Prime Minister not walked this course, as she has laudably shown her readiness to do on other occasions? We know why Mr Kinnock has not done so, and the more his loss for failing to understand that his absence, as that of ministers, suggests a wobbly nerve in a political establishment which does not like a punch-up and which feels that the British public will not forgive its leaders for distracting it from a quiet life.

What has this proclivity for the quiet life brought the Government? It has encouraged further lawlessness from pickets. It has at last brought Mr Kitson in with his dockers, seizing on a pretext which just might escape punishment for secondary action but whose timing and scale we all know to be linked to yesterday's miners' conference and Mr Kitson's desire to show he can deliver for Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey. It has brought the financial markets to a state of uncertainty, which may have other technical factors behind it but which at root reveals an emerging doubt about this government's ability and will to remain master of events rather than their victim.

The Government's response is to maintain that the fundamentals are unchanged. It is true that coal has been mined and the economy has so far weathered the effect of an 18 week strike by two-thirds of the miners. It is not surprising that the markets register additional uncertainty at the conjunction of a pit and a

dock strike, both of whose strategic objective is to damage the country, by imposing an extra burden, above the subsidies already paid to miners and dockers, which need not have been imposed.

Statistically that is the case, but it misses the political point which is that markets, as much as public opinion, need to be reassured. They need to be reassured. They need to feel that a policy of benign neglect - whether of sterling or social violence - is not just one of inertia. We need evidence that the Government retains the initiative when violent or turbulent threats to its policies are so much themselves in evidence.

A government which muddles the minor things, such as local authority legislation, the confusion of signals over the capitulation to Liverpool (contested by Mr Jenkin in his letter on this page today), or the studied Fabianism of Mr Fowler's reviews on welfare discussed on the facing page and below, does not inspire confidence that it has the clarity of mind and the will to handle the big things. The challenge from trade unions and the hard Left is the big thing today. Now that it has been so aggressively posed, the Government will be judged by that above all others.

Ministers may have no intention of weakening on the detailed issue of the miners' strike. But we need evidence that they have the initiative in the larger struggle. The Government should introduce enabling measures to pay redundancy now to those striking miners who want to take it up, with a time limit; to withdraw last year's pay offer to the miners which must now be inappropriate given the damage of the strike; to revise the closure programme upwards in the light of that damage.

The policy of fighting to the last working miner and the last police constable against a threat of revolutionary violence from Mr Scargill and the communists may work as a policy of attrition, but attrition ignores the needs and uncertainties of the British and public. They are fed up not just with the portrayal of violence on television screens, but with evidence that those who plan it are free to go on doing so.

They need to be told properly and concertedly that the Government is serious about law and order, serious about inflation, serious about the discipline of public spending. Evidence of inertia on these major issues will be taken for weakness by those who want to weaken the Government, and will encourage their efforts. Ministers face that kind of challenge now, and must come out of their offices to meet it.

FOCUS ON THE WELFARE FAULT

Britain's social security system is in a mess. It is inefficient in relieving poverty, disruptive of the labour market, difficult to understand and costly to administer. There is widespread agreement that it needs to be reviewed and then reformed.

Do its failings stem from a fundamental flaw in the principles on which it was designed and established? Or are they the result of an accumulation of minor administrative misjudgements in recent years? Can it be rescued by piecemeal tinkering? Or is a complete overhaul essential?

In a report on *The Reform of Social Security* published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies today, a strong argument is presented that the trouble is deep-seated and systematic. The insurance principle, envisaged by Lord Beveridge as the basis for the modern welfare state, is indicted as the main culprit for the anomalies, complexities and occasional absurdities of social security today. The report's authors urge root-and-branch reform. In their view, the tax and social security systems should be integrated, and the insurance principle abandoned.

This recommendation may at first seem very controversial. The insurance principle has a strong appeal on both moral and financial grounds. Its underlying idea is that people are eligible for benefit only if they have contributed to the national insurance fund. By this means everyone should be made aware of a relationship between receipts and contributions, while the costs of welfare provision are fully covered. In ideal circumstances the coverage is actuarially precise and is achieved by payments quite separate from general taxation.

Experience over the last forty years shows that the insurance principle tends to be disregarded. It is no longer the foundation of social security in this country. A large number of means tested benefits have been instituted and

are financed by taxation. These benefits overlap with those due from the national insurance system, often in bizarre ways with perverse effects.

The IFS critique of the insurance principle is not original or unique. Indeed, it commands support among many commentators on social security, whether on the left or the right. Miss Hermione Parker, in a pamphlet *Action on Welfare* published yesterday by the Social Affairs Unit, discusses several reform proposals. Most, including those put forward by the Liberal and Social Democratic parties, imply substantial modification or complete rejection of the insurance principle.

The abandonment of the insurance principle would be a major landmark in social policy. A Conservative government is likely to be suspicious of the move because it would end the premise of "something for something" which the insurance principle maintains. Once the idea of "something for nothing" is accepted, no logical basis remains for deciding how far redistribution ought to be taken. There seems to be a danger that politicians will attempt to buy votes by offering to raise benefits for the numerous less well-off at the expense of the rich few.

But the insurance principle has been so heavily diluted that this danger already exists. An advanced industrial society with a long history of poverty relief and a mature political class is unlikely to indulge in egalitarian excesses.

In the Beveridge report heavy emphasis was placed on the need to ensure that recipients of unemployment benefit were genuinely without a job. A work test was regarded as a necessary accompaniment to the insurance principle. It is possible that something of this kind was enforced in the 1950s, but attitudes have changed so much that it could not be today.

Instead the tax and social

security systems interact in such a strange manner that for many of the unemployed the incentive to seek work is weak. The unemployed do not enjoy the self-respect, based on the belief that they have paid for their benefits, which Beveridge thought would be one of the main advantages of his proposals. Again the insurance principle has not achieved the results intended by its most influential advocate when he wrote in 1942.

The gains from abandoning the insurance principle would be of two main kinds. First, the amalgamation of the tax and social security systems would enable the Government to reduce civil service manpower and so cut administrative costs. In their report the IFS authors are both brutal and cogent in their criticism of the existing arrangements.

They say that, "There is really nothing left of the contributory principle in national insurance but 10,000 civil servants administering contribution records, and a good deal of intellectual lumber. It is time to consider whether we need either." They estimate that the cost of administering supplementary benefit - which would disappear under their proposals - is about £500m.

Secondly, the anomaly of households simultaneously receiving benefits and paying taxes would be less common. It may not be altogether eradicated, but it seems odd to those affected and distorts behaviour. The more limited it is, the better.

These two publications from the IFS and the Social Affairs Unit cover similar ground and point to similar conclusions. Most importantly, they question the contemporary validity of the insurance principle on which Britain's welfare state was originally based. As such they represent an important contribution to the debate on social policy. The Government cannot ignore them.

Concern on bail for miners

From Mr John Morris, QC, MP for Aberavon (Labour)

Sir, Yesterday (July 9) I raised in the House of Commons the grave concern which exists in some mining areas regarding the working of the Bail Act in the case of miners charged with offences arising from picketing.

Your correspondent, Susan Gregson-Murray, a solicitor practising in Nottingham, has expressed her anxiety in her letter to you on June 30.

I have now seen a bail form signed by the Clerk of a Nottinghamshire Magistrates Court to which is attached by way of a numbered clip conditions of bail as follows: "not to visit any premises or place for the purpose of picketing or demonstrating in connection with the current trade dispute between the NUM and the NCB other than peacefully to picket or demonstrate at his usual place of employment".

There is a fundamental issue concerning the rule of law involved here. Incidentally, it appears that the Bail Act is being used to reinforce the civil law on secondary picketing.

The handing up to magistrates in each case concerning a miner, before the case is heard, or even making available such conditions in the form described and this being known to everyone who appears in the court, is an affront to British justice. It is tantamount to believing that every case should not only be decided, but should be seen to be decided, on its merits.

The Attorney General stated in his reply to my request that the Lord Chancellor should inquire into the workings of the Bail Act in mining areas in recent weeks, that he had not received a single piece of evidence that magistrates were not dealing with each individual case on its merits.

On the evidence that I have I am approaching the Lord Chancellor to see if he can inquire. The views of others more directly concerned with the issue in their own areas would be of interest to me, and I feel sure to the Lord Chancellor.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORRIS,
House of Commons,
July 10.

Ethnic divisions

From Professor Paul Wilkinson

Sir, Your thoughtful and well-informed leading article, "Tamil and the Fifties" (June 28), draws some valuable comparisons with the Northern Ireland situation, and wisely concludes that there are "no short cuts and no simple solutions" to such conflicts. But perhaps you overlook a more fundamental parallel: far from being more immune from ethnic strife, small islands may actually act as "hot houses" for intercommunal hatreds and violence. Cyprus provides another striking example.

In the face of such conflicts, even though political unification may seem to make good geographical and economic sense, bitter ethnic divisions render attempts at enforced unification not only politically unworkable but also a recipe for civil war.

Mr Haughey please note.
Yours faithfully,
PAUL WILKINSON,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Politics,
Edward Wright Building,
Old Aberdeen.

An open question

From Mr Des Wilson

Sir, Your report that Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, "wants more open government" (report, July 2) should lead to cynical laughter even in Whitehall.

When the Campaign for Freedom of Information was launched earlier this year, it was Sir Robert's office which circulated a letter from the Prime Minister refusing to even consider freedom of information. Immediately afterwards, it was the Cabinet Office which informed senior civil servants that they should not even talk to the campaign.

Open government without freedom of information is a sham. Sir Robert knows that. What he really wants is revealed by his comment that "governments ought to explain their policies and explain the decisions that they take as fully as possible... and, if possible, more fully than they do now".

Sir Robert wants better selling of official policies, not more participation in the achievement of those policies, or more information by which the public can judge whether they are wise or not.

Yours faithfully,
DES WILSON, Chairman,
Campaign for Freedom of Information,
2 Northdown Street, N1.

Stratford transmitter

From the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire and others

Sir, We share the recognition of Mr Trevor Nunn (June 23) that the BBC need a site for the Foreign and Commonwealth's new overseas transmitter. We join him in asking: Why here?

His concern, which we share, is for the Shakespeare Theatre; ours is for the quality of life and peace of mind in this green belt area and so for the multiple activities and amenities of all the people of Stratford and Warwickshire within the transmitter's area of impact.

The threat is not only to some 12,000 households and to the hospital, churches, pubs, social clubs but also to foreign tourists (1,500,000 a year and rising) and to commerce and industry, all heavily dependent on equipment vulnerable to interference.

The inquiry, experiences round

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liverpool and the law of the land

From the Secretary of State for the Environment

Sir, Your leading article today (July 11) about Liverpool, presents a travesty of the facts.

The Government has suspended no cash limits. The Government has raided no special funds. The Government has abrogated no financial targets. The Government has granted no exemptions from penalties.

On the contrary, as the Prime Minister made clear in the House yesterday, Liverpool remains subject to exactly the same rules as every other local authority in England.

"There are no concessions to Liverpool on targets, on grant-related expenditure assessment, on block grant, on penalties or on disregards," she said.

Liverpool is one of seven inner city partnership authorities in England and has therefore been for some years one of the highest recipients of support revenue, and capital, under the urban programme. Because Liverpool councillors have not been willing to enter into normal discussions for many months, Liverpool's inner city partnership programme for 1984/85 had not yet been settled.

The Government has indicated, however, that in recognition of the particularly acute inner city deprivation in Liverpool, and subject to a

proper rate and budget being fixed, a modest increase of £2.5m in the urban programme allocation would be made available.

No other inner city authority has had its allocation reduced; this sum is being met from within my Department's total budget.

I fear that your leader writer has been hoodwinked by the torrent of predictable propaganda from Mr Hutton and his colleagues. They are having to make a humiliating climb-down from their avowed objective of an illegal budget and total confrontation.

Of course, they have sought to put up a massive smokescreen to conceal their intentions. The simple fact is that Liverpool has won nothing from the Government that would not have been expected as part of the normal day-to-day dealings between the Government and partnership authorities.

I hope that Liverpool will today, at last, make a lawful budget and rate. I hope that we have heard the last of this nonsense about illegality and confrontation. Liverpool, like every other local authority in the land, must live within the law.

Yours etc,
PATRICK JENKIN,
Department of the Environment,
2 Marsham Street, SW1,
July 11.

EEC resources

From Mr Tom Spencer MEP for Derbyshire (European Democrat, Conservative)

Sir, Mr Bryan Cassidy (June 29) is critical of the European Commission. But it is not the Commission which has been "singularly slow to act" in creating a genuine common market but rather national governments.

Writing about the "own resources" of the Community he suggests that in effect the extra money will go to the European Commission. In fact, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers are the joint budgetary authority for the Community and are there to monitor and control expenditure by the Commission.

He refers to "Vredeling" and the "fifth Company Law Directive", fearing that "any increase in the Commission's funding will lead to

yet more 'social engineering'". These draft directives are in fact good examples of the European Parliament's legislative role in improving draft laws from Brussels.

However, such legislation, good or bad, makes no demands on the Community's own resources. There is no line in the Community budget marked "Vredeling". Indeed, most of the really important policies in the Community, on free movement of goods and labour, on trade, on safety and the environment, are not big spenders from the Community budget.

It is only the common agricultural policy which constantly encourages the assumption that to have a "policy" you have to spend billions.

Yours faithfully,
TOM SPENCER,
The Manor House,
Doveridge,
Derbyshire,
June 29.

Hanging a Turner

From Mr Humphrey Brooke

Sir, Lord Annan was sage in rejecting the absurd suggestion that the famous Folkestone should hang for a time next to Turner's "Fighting Temeraire" at the National Gallery. The two works have nothing in common. Dr Bonness, however, might welcome it for a visit to hang among the other very late works by this artist at the Tate, of which it is a good but not the outstanding example.

In the context of the Tate's collections it would then be possible to assess how seriously the late Lord Clark, according to Mr Alan Clark, either regarded it as "The greatest picture ever painted by an Englishman" or "The greatest picture ever painted" - looking back on Leonardo, Piero della Francesca and Rembrandt.

The Duke of Devonshire's £21m drawings by Raphael and other Old Masters are better value.
Yours faithfully,
HUMPHREY BROOKE,
Lime Kiln,
Claydon,
Ipswich,
Suffolk,
July 6.

'Bias' at the OU

From Mr B. E. Steptoe

Sir, I must confess surprise at Mr Princeps's concern (July 5) that Sir Keith Joseph may be interested in allegations of "serious bias" in part of one of the Open University's courses. The Secretary of State's interest would not seem to be in the representation of a radical view of a subject, but rather in the excessive degree of emphasis placed upon that view which might reasonably be regarded as tantamount to distortion.

The excuse that the course is intended "to encourage our mature adult students to critically consider trends... from different points of view" rings somewhat hollowly to my ears. I would have thought that any educationalist must hold a balanced view as a basic tenet of his faith and as a necessary concomitant to his responsibility to his students.

However, perhaps we had now best all beware lest Sir Keith Joseph should next address himself to them what splits their infinitives!

Yours sympathically,
B. E. STEPTOE, Director,
University of London Careers Advisory Service,
30 Gordon Square, WC1,
July 5.

Equal opportunities?

From Mrs E. R. Cox

Sir, The Inner London Education Authority, recently launched an initiative on equal opportunities for women. Pamphlets were sent out and in each school teachers are expected to give up their own time to sit on committees to discuss how an equal opportunities policy can be implemented in their own schools.

Meanwhile, in division 10 of the IEA, the post of deputy head was advertised for the largest and most popular school in the area - in fact the only school unaffected by changes and amalgamations. The appointment went to a man, thus providing the all-too-familiar sight of the three key positions of responsibility, the headteacher and two deputy heads, being filled by men.

No effort was made to find a woman to fill this position in a school where over half of the pupils are girls and 43 of the 81 full-time staff are women. The familiar tried and trusted arguments were produced to defend the situation. Future generations of girls for many years will be educated with the "message" that only men can hold top positions of responsibility.

Women teachers throughout the country will find this scenario all too familiar. Could it be that the IEA campaign is just a costly public relations exercise?
Yours faithfully,
E. R. COX,
16 Broom Water West,
Teddington,
Middlesex,
July 5.

Tories on the GLC

From Mr Neville Beale

Sir, Your diatribe, PHS (July 10), evidently does not read the "Letters to the Editor". On June 26, you published a letter from me in which I was suggested, *inter alia*, that "the mandates of the elected GLC members (be extended) until the actual abolition of the council in 1986".

Since that is what the Secretary of State for the Environment has now announced to be the Government's intention, is it likely that I should be even contemplating resignation from my Finchley seat? I am not.

Yours etc,
NEVILLE BEALE,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1,
July 10.

existing transmitters and the BBC's own tests on the theatre (which that night affected 10 per cent of its equipment - enough, as anyone knows, to disrupt the show) corroborate one practical fact - that thousands of items of commercial and domestic equipment will be affected.

The BBC answer is that there is nowhere else. This we believe to be untrue. Of course it would be cheap and pleasant for them to build and staff it here. But the criteria quoted as qualifying this site (which appear to have been assembled after and not before they happened on it) are a good fit also to other sites with under 1,000 households and no businesses. Evidence of these sites has been given to the BBC - but they do not so far seem to have accepted any of them, though at least one is Crown Land.

The cold practicalities of the case therefore drive us to the conclusion that it would largely be a case of

True perspective on York fire

From the Archbishop of York

Sir, I read with astonishment some of the letters in today's *Times* (July 11), the first copy I have been able to obtain since reluctantly leaving York Minster at 5am on Monday morning after hearing the reassuring words that the fire was out.

First let me say how sad I have been not to be able to share in the immediate aftermath of the fire, but in the past few days I have been made vividly aware, by many expressions of concern and sympathy, that York Minster is loved and treasured by people all over the world.

I am grateful for Mr Heron's call for immediate aid, and I feel sure that there are many outside Britain who will respond generously when an appeal is launched. The reality of the world-wide Church is never so apparent as when disaster strikes.

But, secondly, I feel I must point out the disturbing implications of those letters which somehow seek to link the fire with some remarks made by a bishop-elect on a TV discussion programme. What kind of a god do your correspondents believe in?

I grant that if we still lived in biblical times, and if it was customary to treat thunderstorms as some kind of messengers from God, then the connection might seem inevitable. But have we learnt nothing in the intervening years about how God works in his world?

Disasters may indeed be messengers, in that they force us to think about our priorities. They drive us back to God. They remind us of mistakes and failures, and they call forth reserves of energy and commitment which might otherwise remain untapped. Disasters also remind us of the fragility of life, and of our human achievements. But to interpret the effect of a thunderstorm as a direct divine punishment pushes us straight back into the kind of world from which the Christian Gospel rescued us.

Is illness a divine punishment? Ought we to ask after a car crash whether the car was carrying some outstanding sinner? I hope your correspondents have thought through the implications of their hasty judgments.

If their answer is that they have, then perhaps all that needs to be said is that this difference between two theologies is precisely what the "Jenkins affair" is all about.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EBOR,
World Council of Churches,
150 route de Farney,
1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland,
July 11.

Rewriting history

From Vice Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly

Sir, The "Joint Urgency Sub-Committee" of Lambeth Council who have voted to change the name of Rhodesia Road to Zimbabwe Road (Mr Rose's letter, July 4) might care to consider the example of one greater than they.

In 1956 I visited the summer residence of the Governor of the State of Madras in the hill station of Ootacamund, where the walls were still hung with the portraits of successive British monarchs. When I remarked on this I was told that the matter had been referred to Chakravarti Rajagopalacharya, the successor to Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General of India and then Prime Minister of Madras and one of the noblest figures of the twentieth century.

He had answered, "You cannot change history by removing a few pictures".

I am, Sir,
PATRICK M. BAYLY,
Dunning House,
Liphook,
Hampshire,
July 7.

Sir Cecil Parrott

From Dr M. C. Wheeler

Sir, Dr Dukes (July 5) need not despair. The two departments dealing with the Slavonic world over which Sir Cecil Parrott presided in turn at the University of Lancaster may have failed to outlive him, but the academic studies for which he fought are much the healthier in this country today for his efforts.

Glasgow, London and Oxford universities have, for example, been enabled to take on board 70 per cent of the Lancaster staff concerned, as well as the unique Comenius Library founded by Professor Parrott. Birmingham and Bristol have also benefited from the determination of the University Grants Committee to see these studies consolidated. At Lancaster, meanwhile, the teaching of Russian history and politics has been retained, and a stronger balance sheet obtained.

Joe Parrott was, of course, personally disappointed with this result, but it represents, none the less, a not inconsiderable monument to his vision, enterprise and dedication. British Slavists will long remain in his debt.
Yours sincerely,
MARK WHEELER,
University of London,
School of Slavonic and East European Studies,
Senate House,
Malet Street, WC1.

Mum's not the word

From Sir David Serpell

Sir, Don't our step-grandchildren themselves decide what to call us? Why should we risk creating what Kai Lung called "an expression of no-encouragement" when, if we behave ourselves properly, we can earn full status - and the pleasant names that go with it?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID SERPELL,
25 Crosspark,
Dartmouth, Devon.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 11: His Excellency Monsieur Redha Malek and Madame Malek were received in audience by the Queen this morning and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Algeria to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency Monsieur Amadeo Ouedraogo was received in audience by the Queen and presented the Letter of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Upper Volta to the Court of St James's.

Sir William Harding (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Sir Julian Bullard was received in audience by the Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bonn.

Lady Bullard had the honour of being received by the Queen.

Mr Colin McLean (British High Commissioner to the Republic of Uganda) and Mrs McLean had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Miss Sarah Brennan had the honour of being received by the Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

Marriages

Captain D. J. Corps, R.A.M.C., and Miss J. M. Howarth

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 7, at Rochdale Parish Church between Captain David Corps, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Corps, of Aldershot, Hampshire, and Miss Jennifer Mary Howarth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Howarth, of Rochdale, Lancashire.

The Rev Peter Robinson officiated and an address was given by Dr Andrew Farmer.

Mr T. O. Gray and Miss A. C. Vithovich

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 7, at Trinity Church, Sutton of Mr Thomas Oliver Gray, son of Mr and Mrs J. Gray, and Miss Angela Caroline Vithovich, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Vithovich.

Latest appointments

Sir David Orr, Chairman and chief executive of Incheops, is to be Chairman of the British Council on January 1, 1985, after the retirement of Sir Charles Troughton.

Mr Peter Thornton, Keeper of the Department of Furniture and Woodwork at the Victoria and Albert Museum, is to be the curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London in succession to Sir John Summerson.

Viscount Tonypandy is to be a member of the Astoria Research Council.

Mr Bill Peters, former High Commissioner for Malawi, is to be chairman of Lepira, the British Leprosy Relief Association, in succession to Sir Gawain Bell.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage, Publications announce the publication of their updated Peerage in the spring of 1985. Registration and order forms will be dispatched at the end of May for completion by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townsend, 1 Hay Hill, London W1.

Lincoln's Inn

Mr John Willis Warren, QC has been appointed an Ordinary Bench of Lincoln's Inn.

COURT CIRCULAR

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the National Federation of Housing Associations, this morning opened O'Grady Court, Melbourne Avenue, West Ealing, W13.

His Royal Highness, attended by Captain Anthony Milton, RM, was received by the Chairman of the Ealing Family Housing Association (Mr Forbes Melville).

The Duke of Edinburgh subsequently attended the Tyne Tees Race Press Luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel, SW1, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of Tyne Tees Television Ltd (Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison).

His Royal Highness was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Highlanders, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Ridley on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, and Major Robin Hunt on assuming the appointment.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, this evening attended a Service in Westminster Abbey to mark the half-way stage in the work of restoration.

His Royal Highness, attended by the Dean (the Very Reverend Edward Carpenter).

CLARENCE HOUSE

July 11: Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. J. Phipps today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Hussars, upon relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

Mr G. A. Hargreaves and Miss W. E. Townshend

The marriage took place on July 11, 1984, between Mr Geoffrey Allen Hargreaves, younger son of Mr and Mrs M. D. Hargreaves, of Warren House, Hunsdonbury, Hertfordshire, and Miss Wendy Elizabeth Townshend, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Townshend, of Canterbury, New Zealand. A reception was held at the Ritz Hotel, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. D. Brett and Miss M. Woodman

The engagement is announced between Alistair, youngest son of Mr E. M. Brett and the late Mrs Betty Brett, of Fountains, Northumberland, and Alison, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs G. F. G. Woodman, of Morpeth, Northumberland.

Mr D. Fairgairson and Miss G. M. Housman

The engagement is announced between David Fairgairson, only son of Mr and Mrs V. M. Middleton, of Cramlington, Northumberland, and Georgia Mary, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. Housman, of Worthing, Sussex.

Latest wills

Dr Constance Rougier La Trobe, Blackpool, Lancashire, left estate valued at £210,749 net. After various bequests she left half of the residue to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (Birmingham branch), and the residue each to the Blackpool branches of the PDSA, and the RSPCA, respectively.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

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OBITUARY

BRASSAI

Recorder of the Paris demi-monde

Brassai, who died in Nice on July 8 at the age of 84, was one of the greatest photographers of the twentieth century. He belonged to that generation of European photographers which included André Kertész, Robert Doisneau, Maurice Roiffard and Bill Brandt. His work is original and is rooted in his adopted city of Paris.

He was born Gyula Halász, in 1899, in the town of Brassó in Transylvania. "Brassai" means "from Brassó". He studied painting at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Budapest and at the Art Academy in Berlin.

In 1924 he went to Paris and became a journalist, acting as Paris correspondent for Hungarian newspapers and journals.

He met André Kertész and they became friends. It was after accompanying Kertész on a nocturnal photographic expedition in 1930 that Brassai brought himself a camera. He began to take pictures with no preliminary training, and in 1933, two and half years later, his first book of photographs, *Night in Paris*, was published.

He became almost instantly an international success. The great majority of Brassai's photographs were taken at night, and although he used flash occasionally, they are mostly taken with available light, whether exterior in the streets, or interior. His pictures depend very much on his own unobtrusiveness, and he developed a technique for taking pictures in the most difficult places with very little light.

Like his great predecessor, Eugène Atget, Brassai photographed almost exclusively in Paris, but where Atget was concerned with the fabric of the city, Brassai was concerned with its inhabitants. Brassai's Paris is a cosmopolitan one. Even when he photographs empty streets, they are transformed, either by massive painted advertisements, or by night time fog or the crazy lines of the lights of passing traffic.

He is most remembered for his pictures of the lovers, the prostitutes and other extraordinary individuals who populated the bars, restaurants and theatres at night. He photographed back-stage at the

Paris Opera, the Paris Opera and the ballet, and the prostitutes of Montmartre going about their lives. He said that a photographer should have "a respect for his subject approaching religious veneration, and a desire to go beyond the anecdotal and to promote subjects to the dignity of types."

This he succeeded magnificently in doing. Certain of his pictures, "La Belle de Nuit" (1933) and "La Môme Bijou" (1932) have become, familiar icons; his people are archetypes of the period and his pictures have become as synonymous with our idea of Paris in the 1930s as Toulouse-Lautrec's were with the 1890s.

During the war, in occupied Paris, Picasso encouraged Brassai to take up drawing again, and in 1946 a limited edition of his drawings was published accompanied by a poem by Jacques Prévert. At about the same time he made photographic back-drops for the ballet *Le Rêveur*. You and for the play *En Passant*.

After the war, until 1965 he worked for *Harpers Bazaar*, and during this time several more books of his pictures appeared: *Les Sculptures de Picasso* (1948); *Cameras in Paris* (1949); *Paris en Fête* (1954) - A rare excursion outside Paris - and *Graffiti* (1960). More recently Brassai had returned to drawing and sculpture, but lately had spent most of his time writing.

His recent books *Secret Paris of the Thirties*, *Picasso & Co* and *Artists of my Life* contain extensive texts by Brassai to accompany the photographs.

He was given one of the earliest exhibitions of photographs at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1937 and another retrospective exhibition of his work was held there in 1968. He had a major exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris in 1963, but the exhibition which will be remembered by many in this country was the comprehensive one mounted by the Photographers Gallery in London, at the suggestion of his close friend since the 1930s, Bill Brandt, to celebrate Brassai's eightieth birthday.

RANDALL THOMPSON

Randall Thompson, who died in Boston, Mass., on July 9 at the age of 85, was an American composer best known for his choral and operatic works, as well as being a well liked conductor and teacher.

Born in New York he had studied under Bloch but went to Rome in 1922 on a three year fellowship. Thereafter his life was principally as a teacher in American institutions and he was successively a professor at Berkeley, the University of Virginia, Princeton, and Harvard, where he subsequently became Walter Bigelow Rosen Professor of Music.

As a music educationist he wrote the book *College Music* in 1935.

Though he composed a number of orchestral works including the prelude *The Piper at the Gates of Dawn* which like his string quartet *The Wind in the Willows* dates from 1924 in his Rome period; *Jazz Poem*

(1928); and three symphonies, he is known for his choral works which, though they break no new ground musically are replete with a sense of American heritage and virtues.

Five Odes of Horace for male voices was another product of his Rome sojourn while *The Testament of Freedom* (1943) a setting of texts by Thomas Jefferson which was composed for the men's chorus of the University of Virginia, remains perhaps his most performed work, with its attractive harmonies and sturdy patriotism.

He also set a number of Seventeenth Century poets including Herrick and George Herbert, and composed two operas *Solomon and Balkis* (1942) and *The Nativity According to St Luke* which received its first performance in Cambridge, Mass. in 1961 having been composed for the 200th anniversary of the dedication of Christ Church in that town.

MUSA al-ALAMI

Sir John Richmond writes: Your very full obituary (June 11) of the Palestinian leader, Musa al-Alami, broke off rather suddenly, before the "almost intolerable difficulties... in conditions of occupation," mentioned in its final paragraph, had begun. Musa had to confront these difficulties in the last 20 years of his life, and they were indeed almost intolerable.

They arose from the central Zionist policy of "redeeming the Land." To the uninformed it might have seemed that Musa's Arab Development Society had already redeemed that portion of the "Land" on which it had been working since 1950, and the Zionist occupation authorities might therefore have been expected to second his efforts to restore the damage caused when the Israel Defence Force overran the area in 1967. Practically all the society's irrigation wells were

then destroyed, or badly damaged, and many valuable farm animals perished.

In a Zionist ideology, however, true redemption of "the Land" cannot be achieved by Gentiles, and certainly not by Palestinians. So every conceivable obstacle was put in Musa's way, and he became anxious that the whole project would be expropriated on his death.

This threat was averted in the 1970s with the help of frequent visits from Musa's European and American friends, and by larger meetings in 1973 and 1975, when representations were made to the Israeli Government on behalf of the ADS. Protracted negotiations with a Scandinavian charitable organisation finally bore fruit in 1983, not many months before Musa's death; and there is now reason to hope that Musa's brave and patient work for Palestine and Palestinians will not disappear without trace.

HIS HON JUDGE MYNETT

His Honour Judge Mynett, QC, a Circuit Judge in the Oxford Circuit since 1972, died on July 5 while on holiday in France. He was 70.

Born on November 16, 1913, he was educated at Adams Grammar School at Newport in Shropshire, and London University. In 1937 he was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court. During the Second World War he served in the RAF, later joining the department of the Judge Advocate General.

In 1942 he had been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and after demobilization he practised on the Oxford Circuit.

Evelyn Lady Durand, CBE, who has died at the age of 96, had a long life of public service with, among others, the Royal British Legion and the Red Cross. Born Evelyn Crane, she was the widow of Sir Alan Durand, BT, and before that of Sir Stanley Tubbs, BT.

Lady Hance, widow of Lt-Gen Sir Bennett Hance, KCMG, KCIE, OBE, died on June 25 in Vienna.

Sir Albert James Galpin, KCVO, CBE, who died on July 10, was a member of the Council for the Training of Magistrates and of the General Council of the Bar.

Dr Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, a leading Spanish historian who served from 1959 to 1970 as President of the Republican Government in exile, died in Avila, Spain, on July 8 at the age of 91.

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THE ARTS

Dance



Radiance: Donald Williams and Stephanie Dabney

Brilliant flash of jungle 'fire'

Harlem Dance Theatre Coliseum

John Taras's new version of *Firebird* provides the climax of the Harlem Dance Theatre's first programme in the London season that opened at the Coliseum on Monday. He sticks more or less to the familiar story but strips it of all Russian overtones, setting it in a mysterious tropical jungle where Geoffrey Holder's designs can splash brilliantly coloured flowers among the foliage. The young man who encounters a beautiful princess there still wins her by overcoming creatures of evil, but they are no more than can lurk behind any leaf in such a spot, and Kostiich becomes merely a death's-head moth among the winged creatures that try to smother the hero.

The Stravinsky music, his revised shorter version of 1945, is more thrillingly played by the newly formed London Gaia Orchestra under Milton Rosenstock than the full original score was of Covent Garden last week. The opening of the infernal dance particularly packed a tremendous punch. Donald Williams as the young man and Lorraine Graves as the princess both look radiant and moves with rapture through the colourful spectacle.

To reintroduce themselves to their London audience, the

company had begun with Balanchine's *Four Temperaments*. I thought maybe there was a slight tendency to exaggeration in the way they attacked the boldly distorted neo-classical choreography. There was enormous power in the movement, but not always an evident relish of its physicality and motivation.

As the programme's centerpiece, *Fall River Legend* enabled Virginia Johnson, a dancer who has grown in artistry season by season, to prove that she can make just as powerful melodramatic an effect as the celebrated Nora Kaye for whom Agnes de Mille created the ballet. Loosely based on the story of Lizzie Borden, the work tries to reveal psychological motives but begs more questions than it answers, and neither de Mille's choreography, Morton Gould's score nor Oliver Smith's designs escape long from portentousness and cliché.

Still, the cast do everything that can be done to redeem the work's shortcomings. Apart from Johnson's overwhelming but subtly modulated performance (she rightly makes the most of its few moments of humour), Lowell Smith is admirable as the pastor, kind enough to care for the lonely young woman but too dumb to see through her stepmother's lies, and Cassandra Phifer makes that monstrous creature more convincing than she deserved. Terrible ballet, terrific performance.

John Percival

Portrait of freedom and defiance

The first European Film Festival in Munich named gypsy Tony Gatlif as best director. David Robinson reviews his film, *Les Princes*, and other discoveries

This year's Munich Film Festival made history: for the very first time the European Parliament gave money directly to the film-maker. Munich had been selected to host the first European Film Festival, launched under the auspices of the Parliament, and following a couple of days after the first meeting of the European culture ministers in Luxembourg. The funding included a DM20,000 prize to be awarded to the director of the best film.

By a happy chance the prize went to a representative of one of the European Community's most underprivileged peoples. Tony Gatlif, now 35, is the world's only authentic and unassimilated gypsy film director, and the film that won him the prize, *Les Princes*, is a vital and defiant portrait of a section of his people - gypsies living unwelcome on the fringes of urban French society, "like blades of grass" (in Gatlif's own phrase) "blowing across the asphalt".

They live in a land of mud, shacks, abandoned dwellings and constant peril - on one hand from the harassment of the police, on the other from the ferocity of their own passions and the severity of their codes. It is a ruthlessly male-dominated society, though in Gatlif's story the women are discovering new ways to emancipation: the violent, illiterate hero's mother and daughter have learned to read and write. Life is lived from day to day, with sudden eruptions of violence, and with moral constraints quite different from those of settled society.

Munich did not restrict its programme to the Community. There were films from Eastern Europe, from India, Turkey and Canada, with a major retrospective on American independent film-making that included a tribute to the late flowering Robert Young (*Alambrista*, *Ballad of Gregorio Cortez*).

As it happened, Eastern Europe produced the other major new discovery of the festival, Juliusz Machulski's *Sex Mission*, which goes to show that you cannot keep a good Pole down. Machulski is the youngest Polish feature director, but even two years ago his first film, *Va Banque*,

revealed a great comic talent. *Sex Mission* was made after martial law, but appears uncompromised and uncompromising in its sharp allegory.

It poses as a science-fiction sex comedy. Two men (one of them the best-known Polish film comedian Jerzy Stuhr) take part in an experiment in hibernation. They are mislaid and only revived half a century later, after a nuclear world war and a catastrophe which destroyed all male genes. Thus they find themselves the world's only surviving men in a self-reproductive, all-woman society. The confrontation of the old male chauvinism and the new feminist terror provides Machulski not only with a lot of ribald fun, but also a vivid metaphor for every kind of tyranny and political deception.

Performer's renaissance

How bizarre are the sensibilities of some East European censorships is illustrated by the only line cut by the Polish authorities - though still present in the "export" version shown in Munich. When the time travellers finally escape from the subterranean bunkers of the new world, and find themselves back on a post-nuclear earth, they decide: "Let's head east. There must be some kind of civilization there". Considered too provocative, the line was removed after the Warsaw premiere.

Inevitably many of the 200 films on show in a festival primarily devised for the large and enthusiastic local audience have already been seen at Berlin and Cannes. One world premiere however (excepting a single screening at Cannes) was from Britain, Stephen Frears's *The Hit*. A thriller made frankly for enjoyment, it is (allowing for a couple of threadbare moments in Peter Prince's script) a wonderfully accomplished piece of story-telling.

Terence Stamp - for whom the performance appears a renaissance - plays a "grass" who has been quietly hiding out in Spain until the day when his vengeful former associates have him kidnapped. He is hauled across the country by an icily

Cinema



Sreeta Majumder and Shabana Azmi in Khandhar

pathological hit-man (John Hurt) and his violent, idiotic daughter (Tim Roth). The captors are disastrously disconcerted by the equanimity with which their captive - who has spent the years of exile in improving reading - faces his fate. Frears unerringly spurs on his tale with touches of comedy, sharp character observation and pistol-crack shots of violence.

Other British features on show were Chris Petit's *Flight to Berlin* and Victor Schonfeld's two-year-old *The Animals Film*. The fast emerging Irish cinema, about which I hope to write in the near future, offered five titles. Pat Murphy's *Anne Devlin*, Kieran Hickey's *Attracta and a Child's Voice* (both previously seen at London Film Festivals) and Cathal Black's *Pigs and Our Boys*.

Originally shown in Cannes, *Khandhar* (Rudra) is the latest film by the notable Bengali director Mrinal Sen, who at 60 still has the exceptional capacity to develop new aspects of his creative personality. A committed Marxist through his long career, he is still concerned in his screen story to investigate the bourgeois predicament. Here though, there is a new dimension: a sensitive relation of characters to locale; a new exploration of their interior life.

Two young men on holiday from the city visit the ruins of a former feudal mansion. There they find the last heirs and

inhabitants, an old, blind, sick lady and her beautiful, sad daughter. The encounter is brief: they are drawn into the deception which sustains the old women's life and hope; there is a brief unstated moment of feeling between the girl and one of the men; and then life is resumed as before.

It is a wonderfully accomplished work by a director who always has surprises in store, and who also appeared in Munich as the subject of a portrait film, Reinhardt Hauff's *Ten Days in Calcutta*. Genial, volatile, witty, charming and a compulsive talker, Sen proves a gift to the film-maker as he wanders in the Calcutta traffic, teases his wife, family and collaborators or simply relaxes in his crumbling studio. A much-loved figure at every international festival ("I make my films between festivals") Sen is one of the cinema's treasures.

Philosophy and integration

The festival was also the setting for a meeting of the recently formed Fédération Européenne des Réalistes de l'Audiovisuel (FERA) and for a colloquium intended to move towards some sort of philosophy and integration for European film policies. The need, said Jack Lang, in a character-

istically Gallic inspirational message, is to establish "cet espace audiovisuel européen" which is the only chance for survival of our identity and our culture.

The German director Peter Fleischmann, as President of FERA, spoke a lot about a "cultural ecology" and about the problems of preserving a European cultural identity at the same time as the diversified individual cultures of the Community. Nobody seemed to have any clear ideas of how this might be achieved. There was a great deal of talk though, bureaucratic, from the Parliamentary people; radical, from the directors. Most of the time, it seemed, the new challenges were still less real than the old fears and insoluble problems - centrally the unchanging economic and cultural dominance of American films which redeem 33 per cent of their production costs in Europe while European films can claim only a collective 0.7 per cent of the American market.

The discussion never really got around to how the European Parliament might disburse its quite considerable funds for film aid. Will it actually serve to promote production and co-production, or will it simply finance more commissions to breed generations of new commissions? At least it seemed a not unpromising start to cross Tony Gatlif's palm with silver.

Theatre



Denis Lawson, Kathiara Pogson and Pam Ferris in 'The Lucky Chance'

Feminists beware

The Lucky Chance Royal Court

Britain's first woman spy, the first English writer to discuss racial prejudice, and our first professional woman playwright, Aphra Behn, is a glamorous figure over whom you might expect various pressure groups to be squabbling for possession. But any move to recruit her into the feminist cause will get no encouragement from this 1686 comedy over which theatre historians have clapped prodigious hands to their eyes.

On the evidence of *The Lucky Chance* it seems that Mrs Behn set out for a theatrical

career by beating the men at their own game. It is a triple sexual intrigue, centering on the standard rivalry of moneyed age and virile youth, but outdoing the other Restoration writers in reducing love to a straightforward bedroom transaction.

The piece includes one high-spirited wife who is equal to any male opponent. But even she is happy to be treated as a sexual property, and the piece as a whole is a hymn to the all-conquering power of the phallus.

The main action turns on the double intrigue of Bellmour (an exiled duelist) and Gayman (an impoverished gentleman supposedly modelled on the life of Otway) to consummate their attachments to a couple of girls who have fallen into the clutches of male suitors.

Some of the action is visible at long range: such as Bellmour's nephew so as to replace him in bed; and the interrupted wedding night of the lubricious old Sir Feeble (who comes over as the lustiest figure on stage in Jonathan Adams's performance). What takes the play into unexpected territory and whets the appetite for a better acquaintance with Mrs Behn, are partly the piercingly accurate lines that occasionally leap out of the dialogue ("One way to make me hate you is tame suffering"), and partly the tremendous gusto for farcical events which is unusual in Restoration comedy, and extremely unusual for female playwrights in general.

There are ghosts, devils, nocturnal misadventures, lovers smuggled in boxes, and - the masterpiece of the leading lady (Harriet Walter) - an elaborate masquerade seduction with which she tests out the affections of her ruined suitor. As played by Alan Rickman in the likeness of a debauched El Greco, he is by far the most interesting figure in the comedy. A satanic wastrel, bereft of everything but a body

that women find irresistible, cking out a wretched life above a blacksmith's shop, and forcing himself to pay court to his landlady to regain his best suit from the pawnshop. The sickly power of Mr Rickman's performance comes over strongest when he finally changes from rags to black velvet, and gambles his way into a night with the girl of his choice.

Jules Wright's production takes its style from Iona Sekacz's opening musical contrast between high baroque and a smooching company dance. It is always cutting high mock-heroic attitudes, and then coming briskly down to earth.

One of the best tricks is the multiple doubling of Pam Ferris as all the functional figures from messengers and confidantes to the long suffering landlady at the smutty, Miss Walter and Dennis Lawson (Bellmour) excel in these abrupt switches of mood and eye-contact with the house.

The production's effect is too cold-blooded to be uproarious; but it has developed a style that accommodates all the switch-back reversals of the text (apart from the final transformation of the villainous old bridegroom into avuncular benevolence).

Irving Wardle

West Indian warder (Jason Rose), a mixed-race girl who tried to cut her father's throat, and a Jewish doctor who plays Johann Strauss on his cassette recorder and mouths white-ascendancy clichés while pursuing foot-fetishism. African and West Indian strike a pact, concluding that apartheid is as bad in Britain as South Africa and that "The world dances on your face and calls it history".

In this curious asylum, patients clock up points to be let out for privileges. The doctor (Lionel Taylor) remarks that if Jews used to show aptitude for music, they were spared the factory, telling Janette (Amanda Symonds): "The law doesn't approve of patricide. Bad for areas." Mr Kumalo observes laughing at things that aren't funny, an unwittingly neat characterization of certain kinds of fringe audience. But it is going to far to claim that blacks are forgiven only for genius or money; any sensitive Jew might have something to say about that.

With a cast of only four (and those from mixed backgrounds), Mr White's gifts for eccentric characterization and colourful humour get little chance to flower. Nor does Mr Kumalo's acting talent, though what we see of his boot dance is expert and exciting. Most disquietingly of all, reticence is flouted as an active possibility. If that could happen to a fourth-rate play when it is buried and dead, the prospect is appalling.

Anthony Masters

The Boot Dance

Tricycle Theatre

The Temba black theatre company and the Tricycle Theatre, both with their grants under sentence, would be ill advised to stake their reputations on this new play of Edgar White's. What will those who harshly criticized his *Redemption Song* at Riverside a few weeks ago say of this clumsy piece, the sort of incoherent stuff which a black playwright might burble in his sleep and which apparently gets indiscriminately rushed into performance?

Lazards (Alton Kumalo), who used to perform the South African miners' gumboot dance to rapturous applause in a circus, finds himself confined to a heavily symbolic mental that the mark of British life is institution for reasons never explained. There he meets a

BATTLE OF ALGIERS AND MEPHISTO. CATE

Irving Wardle

Television

Horseplay in the workplace

Stuart Paterson's *Workhorses*, (BBC1) last night, made a well-paced comedy out of a too-frequent and unlaughable situation: a job creation scheme. What Mr Paterson added to this lugubrious phrase of our days were four unemployable youths and a girl, an eccentric overseer, and a well-filmed climax in the Marymass horse race, which Scotland holds to be the only one in the world where cart-horses compete.

There the overseer, played with enjoyable gusto by Andrew Keir, restores his solvency and escapes damage to his person by his creditors with a win for his beloved Clydesdale. The horse subsequently wrecks the market garden his wayward but conditioned charges have been creating. By that time we had seen most of the fun.

This is the first of five plays, under the generic title, *End of the 'na*, set against life and hard times in a Scottish new town and, always assuming that it is not a case of best foot forward, it promises well for the run. All the plays, produced by Tom Kinninmont, will deal with unemployment in one form or another, including, I was intrigued to note, a sit-in at a bra factory.

Mr Keir rather dominated last night's, which was adroitly directed by Ian Knox, but was well supported by John Fowler, Dave McKay, Andy McInnes, John Reilly, and Caroline Guthrie as the teenagers. Bill McBain made a good job of the career advisor anxious to provide "a specially designed working environment able to cope with those at the bottom of the heap".

It is difficult to see quite where *A Winter Harvest*, by Jane Beeson, which began its three-part journey on BBC2, is going; obvious that it will have to speed up to get very far. Cheryl Campbell is the heroine, a hill farmer's wife.

She looks more likely to be glimpsed in a disco than a cowshed. This impression of incongruity is deliberate: she will display latent powers of endurance and agricultural competence while her husband is in hospital.

She was obviously perturbed by the letters, with a perceptible feminist flavour, she received from a deflationary friend. Despite all the chores, she appeared to spend an unconscionable amount of time answering these. Not a good outlook for the harvest here, I fear.

Dennis Hackett

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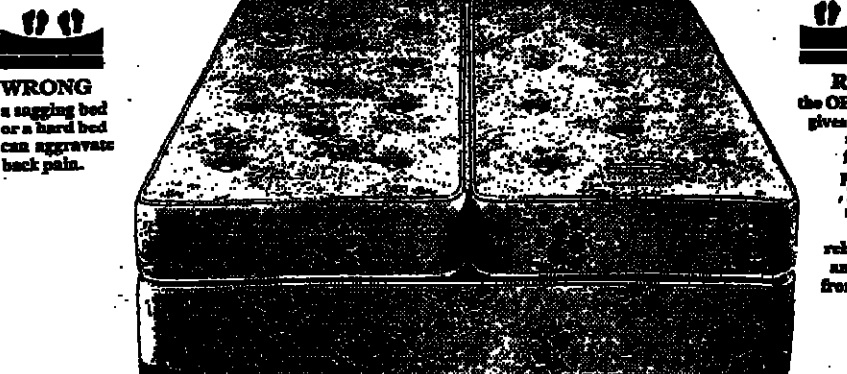
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Cranfield School of Management

The Cranfield School of Management is one of Europe's largest university business schools, more closely linked with new technology, through its association with Cranfield Institute of Technology, than any other business college in Britain. This week a newly completed computer studio is being opened

This month's opening at Cranfield School of Management of a personal computer studio pushes one of Europe's largest university business schools again into the van of technological progress.

It adds another superlative to a long list at Cranfield Institute of Technology of which the School of Management (CSM) is part. The institute is this country's largest centre of applied research and development in industrial technology and the CSM has been more closely linked with the new technologies, from robotics to biotechnology, than any similar establishment. Cranfield has a world lead in precision engineering and precision systems.

The institute has extensive computing facilities, with its own mainframe installation, but John Constable, Professor of Business Policy and CSM's director for two years, had been concerned at CSM's ability to keep abreast of information systems.

Professor Constable said: "Postgraduate work now involves writing, reading and computing. Eventually students will arrive with all these skills, including their own personal computers - no doubt in 10 years the new studio laboratory could start to become redundant - but for the moment we must provide computer teaching and equipment." There are 30 personal computers in the new studio and under an arrangement with Hewlett-Packard, the machine suppliers, the systems will be constantly updated.

Like so many developments at Cranfield the personal computer studio, which should benefit all CSM students both full-time and part-time, is part of Cranfield's main dynamic: the drive towards practical application, whether it involves a



Above: Part of the learning process - a lecture hall complete with all the most up-to-date equipment

course of study or original research. Those succeeding in the CSM courses and leaving as Masters of Business Administration (MBA) are something of a breed apart, compared with MBAs graduating from some other business schools.

Commonly at other schools some postgraduate students go straight from university into MBA courses. Cranfield has always insisted on its students having practical experience of the working world and although the minimum has now been dropped to three years from four the actual average industrial or commercial experience of students is more than seven years. Average age is 30 and more than 10 per cent are 37 or over. About 10 per cent are women.

Cranfield has been an unusual institution, even in its beginnings in 1946 when it was set up to meet what was then expected to be a big demand for technologists to keep Britain in the forefront of aeronautics.

Even in the earlier years, tackling aeronautics took Cranfield into sectors like the raw materials sciences and electronics. The need



Left: The television studio, with four colour cameras, sound centre, review and observation room

about a third of the Cranfield total income of some £30m.

The CSM itself is generating more than £200,000 in research income but Professor Constable would like to see that doubled. Professor Bernard Barry is the new director of research.

There is prospect of growth in several other areas at the CSM. Short courses tailor-made for companies have been in increasing demand despite the bite of recession on company finances.

Cranfield's links particularly with universities in other EEC countries are expected to grow, making the Institute an international centre for industrial studies. The CSM is already involved in this drive in which links have been forged with the universities of Aachen, in West Germany, Compiègne, in France and the Stockholm School of Economics in Sweden. Professor Constable said: "We want to explore the strategic long-term implications of technology and teach business strategy to meet the challenge from countries like the United States and Japan. It is ambitious to try to get four countries and four different

the elements of information technology, including electronics and mathematics. Computer-aided design is another facility much used by the CSM.

Cranfield earns most of its living from sales of services to industry and commerce to a degree claimed to be unmatched by any other university. Department of Education and Science grants account at best for about a quarter of its income, with the rest coming from research contracts and mostly student fees, many paid by companies. Research contracts alone account for up to £11m in income.

Especially relevant is a new Cranfield grouping bringing together

for a work study approach to problems of organizing people also emerged and there the management studies had their beginnings.

By the mid-1960s when Britain was no longer a major force in aeronautics, Cranfield's future was decided as a self-standing new university. In 1969 came a Royal Charter and the power to give degrees. A couple of years before the school of management had been set up as an individual institution, one of a number as Cranfield's scope widened.

There are now five faculties, one taking in the CSM, and the others



Professor John Constable, the school's director: "We must respond to market needs"

institutions to work together but I am sure this is the way for us to go - to expand internationally."

There are other international links at the CSM. There is a student swap arrangement with University of Washington at Seattle, an MBA course link in Lyons and next year CSM will be involved in setting up a part-time MBA programme at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. CSM is joint founder with the Middle East Market Research Bureau of a management centre in Nicosia in Cyprus, initially offering short courses for the Middle East market and starting operations towards the end of this year.

The scope of CSM at Cranfield is also being expanded. The first MBA degree course specializing in public relations begins next January, offering a two-year part-time programme, in an initiative involving the Institute of Public Relations.

In October the CSM gets its first professor in small business development - Paul Burns, noted for his work on the subject at Warwick University. The chair is being sponsored by National Westminster Bank. Professor Constable said: "Understanding of this sector is still limited and why this country has not been as successful as some in generating small business activity. We want to correct this."

The CSM is not looking to growth through government spending. Professor Constable said: "We cannot expect growth to come because the Government is going to fund it. We want to respond to market needs and we have to be creative in doing that. I believe we will continue to grow, not at a rapid rate, but steadily at the Cranfield base. But there will also be the growth in international activities."

Derek Harris

'We are pleased to extend our involvement with the Cranfield School of Management by funding the NatWest Chair in Small Business Development. . .'

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Tailor made for research

Research at Cranfield School of Management, long harnessed to specific company needs as well as broader investigations prompted by national, EEC and international organizations, is being widened through five research centres. Members of the CSM faculty are also involved in many individual research projects. About 20 students are also taking research degrees, including three-year full-time PhD courses.

One research centre deals with marketing communications, with work going back to 1968. So far 50 leading companies have supported the centre, playing an active role in its research planning and analysis. It has explored issues like the effective management of advertising, attitude-behaviour relationships, the validity of advertising pre-testing techniques, patterns in advertising campaigns and effectiveness of marketing budgets. Work is now going on into consumer responses to marketing campaigns.

Another research centre is concerned with the logistics of marketing, dealing with management of material and the flow of information for marketing campaigns. Ways of assessing performance and handling methods have been researched.

A research centre increasingly used by companies for tailor-made research is the Management Development Advisory Service (Mandas). Not only are problems researched but detailed programmes are developed together with company development teams and then schemes are taken through to pilot stage followed by long-term evaluation. Some of the more notable Mandas projects have included research on promotion problems, team development models, the management of stress at work and supervisory motivation.

Overtime

Since 1971 the CSM has been carrying out studies in applied economics through its Business Economics Research Unit (BERU). The European Commission is now financing two investigations, one into the publishing and distribution of books in the UK, the other into the state of the textile machinery industry throughout Europe. Research is planned into the effect of depreciation in consumer durables and overtime working in Europe.

The books investigation, which revolves around whether resale price maintenance in books is to the disadvantage or otherwise of the consumer, has proved a tough one for Dr Frank Fishwick, Reader in Managerial Economics at CSM. The investigation has recently been widened to an assessment of the Australian and North American markets, where there are no pricing agreements.

Due for completion in November is a study of the effectiveness of government assistance which has been given to the machine-tool industry in Britain.

DH

The European way to climb in a company

John Fawn, director of Cranfield's Management of Technology Programme and once at Rolls-Royce on the aircraft engines side, describes himself as an engineer gone wrong. But for Cranfield School of Management's new venture in European partnership, involving links with West Germany, France and Sweden, it has led him into trying to build the sort of course he himself would like to have taken.

It could give young technologists in their early thirties, all potentially high fliers, a double opportunity. One would be to achieve a European grounding rather than a merely national one. The other would be to break through that barrier which keeps so many professional engineers, despite their qualifications, simply in charge of the technical side of a company instead of being allowed a foothold in the boardroom that can lead to their heading up a company.

Ideal course

The new venture, due to start in April next year, links three Cranfield schools - management, production and mechanical engineering - with the French Compiegne University near Paris, West Germany's Aachen Technische Hochschule and in Sweden the Stockholm School of Economics. It will involve at least half a dozen students from each institution and their working together for 16 weeks in four-week sprints spread over a year. Each institution is used in turn for the monthly sprints.

Mr Fawn said: "A simple six-month course might have been ideal but with the problem of moving people round Europe it would have meant they just wouldn't have seen their families." Links between the four centres will be aided by microcomputers using telephone lines and an electronic mail service. Mr Fawn added: "The four centre approach means students will understand how others do things and impart an ability to



The students' coffee lounge: between learning in an intimate atmosphere

Studying in a four-star hotel

Arriving at Cranfield School of Management via the futuristic glasshouses and boulevards of Milton Keynes, you might expect to find some awe-inspiring modern complex of concrete fortresses and walkways. Cranfield is nothing like that. Though the School of Management's main building was built in 1977 and the Study Centre a year later, they have what can only be described as an intimate atmosphere. The road through Cranfield is a series of bends, there is greenery everywhere, and the brown brickwork is unobtrusive.

The Study Centre is even more of a surprise, with the credit cards it accepts prominently displayed at the entrance. It has all the attributes of a good quality hotel, which is more or less what it is.

The idea is that the company executive who is billeted here for two weeks should not feel that he has been sent back to college.

Top restaurant

There is a first-class, 120-seat restaurant, with a good wine list, and a breakfast menu that includes smoked haddock, kippers, and a "special" with black pudding and herb-flavoured sausage. Special diets and menus can be arranged, as well as barbecues.

An indoor swimming pool, a games room, two croquet lawns and access to the Institute of Technology's squash courts complete the sporting facilities - although anyone with a sense of adventure and rather more time on his hands than most courses allow could go gliding or flying from the nearby airfield.

The 112 bedrooms are functional rather than luxurious, and surprisingly do not have televisions. It is thought that this would distract the guests from their studies although one might have thought mature business people could master the on/off switch by themselves.

This curious omission, the somewhat spartan though comfortable furnishings, and the fact that there are seminar rooms on each floor, with points for computer terminals, just about the only clues to the fact that this is anything other than a four-star hotel.

The Study Centre is proving a great success, and it epitomizes the way in which the School of Management is marketing it-

self. It belongs not among the groves of academe, but essentially in the expense account fast lane of the modern business world.

It is ideally situated for such a purpose, being just off the M1, slightly closer to London than Birmingham. The train from Euston to Milton Keynes takes 45 minutes, and Milton Keynes is only 10 minutes from Cranfield.

Proximity to Milton Keynes is a fortunate coincidence, for if anywhere represents the business future of Britain, this does. It is no coincidence that the Milton Keynes Development Corporation is making increasing use of the Study Centre, and the School of Management.

The private airfield is another great asset which, although it might not be used by the majority of Cranfield's clients, ensures that the School of Management can meet just about every reasonable demand, and can cope with short-notice arrivals or departures from Britain or abroad.

The reason Cranfield can boast such an ideal situation is that it is on the site of an old RAF station. Its Institute of Technology, of which the School of Management is a part, evolved after the Second World War from the activities of the Department of Aircraft Economics and Production in Cranfield College of Aeronautics.

The plain neo-Georgian

houses which were once occupied by servicemen and their families now comprises much of the accommodation for single and married MBA students. The halls of residence where single students live have their own bars, common rooms and dining facilities. Other students can rent flats or cottages in the surrounding area.

Cranfield seems much more like a village than a campus, with its bank, post office, bookshop, social club and general store; unlike many campuses it is a pretty place, surrounded by unspoilt countryside - all in all, a very pleasant place to study.

Rupert Morris

Where the computer is king

Much thought - and a lot of money - has gone into the design of the various parts of the Cranfield School of Management building.

A recent six-figure investment was the computer studio, which houses 30 Hewlett-Packard HP 150 work stations. The machines are an impressive sight, both for their compactness, with all wires hidden inside the desk structure, their clean looks, and at close quarters, their adaptability. It is possible to summon up on screen all manner of graphs and pictures as well as text, and more sophisticated manoeuvres are made easy by the way in which the screen itself, as well as the keyboard, responds instantly to the touch of a finger.

Book-keeping and accounting become remarkably easy on what amounts to electronic account paper, and the machines are ideal for the business games which are incorporated in many of the courses.

The computer studio is used both to teach basic computing, and to demonstrate the work station's variety of management uses. The studio is connected to the computer centre at the Institute of Technology, which operates a DEC VAX-11/782.

Available microcomputer software includes VISICALC and SUPERCALC electronic worksheets, financial modelling packages, data base system,



On screen for study in the computer studio

critical path analysis and word processing software.

Beneath the computer room is a television studio with four colour cameras, sound control, recording and editing facilities, and an observation room manned by trained staff. From here two programmes can be relayed simultaneously to 11 lecture rooms. The School of Management makes its own films in the studio, and clients can use it for making their own videos, or for practising interviewing or lecturing skills.

It would be possible to produce an advertising commercial in the studio, and companies use it to try out ideas. Another popular use of the studio is for executives to practise being interviewed; a trained interviewer will put the executive through a typical question-and-answer session, using as many tricks of the trade

as possible, so that the interviewee will be better prepared for coping with the media when his company hits the headlines.

Another vital facility is the library, which stocks 12,000 books, and has access to the larger library at the Institute of Technology. There are links with other local libraries, including the Open University.

There is a quiet room with company files, including relevant press cuttings as well as the basic Excel information cards. The library's main emphasis is on management and administration, planning, transport, European affairs and social policy. A good variety of newspapers, magazines and periodicals are kept on file. Photocopying facilities are available, and back copies are stored on microfiche.

RM

Cranfield has a depth of experience in management development and a quality of staff that few European institutions can match. That is why the Cranfield formula for teaching success has proved so acceptable to such a wide variety of companies including:

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Providing a fifth of future leaders

Masters of Business Administration (MBAs) emerge from Britain's business schools at a rate of more than 1,000 a year and the biggest single source is the Cranfield School of Management (CSM). CSM accounts for nearly a fifth of these potential leaders of industry and commerce on which much of the hope rests of Britain keeping ahead in the world business race.

CSM's MBA degree programme is one of the longest running of its kind in Europe, according to Colin New, director of graduate programmes. Professor New said: "These programmes have evolved along with the school over more than 25 years. We have learned a lot and are still learning. Our concern is to develop managers rather than management theorists. They need to see the trees and the wood. The method of teaching is highly participative."

The main MBA course is a full-time one and, in contrast to two-year courses in many business schools, occupies one year. It means less time lost in actual career development in the workplace. It also eases the financial burden on students because about 90 per cent of those taking the full-time courses fund the entire project themselves, typically taking out loans like second mortgages that become an investment in their own careers that they can expect to pay off as the MBA distinction pushes them up the salary tree.

But the CSM reckons to cram into a year what most business schools do in two. There are

four full terms and students are effectively in college for about 50 weeks. Professor New said: "It usually turns out to be the hardest twelve months the student has ever encountered in terms of the sustained level of work expected. But it is a preparation for the demanding positions we expect them to fill on return to employment."

About 150 students are taken in annually, selected usually from upwards of 600 applicants. A minimum of three years' work experience is demanded and students will normally have a good first degree or professional qualification. But the CSM is looking for winners so the criteria are not hard and fast.

The first two terms increase knowledge of the elements of business management from finance and marketing to quantitative methods, economics, organizational behaviour and industrial relations. Then various options offered covering the whole spectrum of management allow students to develop a package suited to individual needs.

Because most students have seven or more years of practical work experience behind them there is less emphasis on projects and when used tend to be on a restricted basis.

An MSc programme in Engineering Construction Project Management involves the first half of the MBA course, but then takes a more specialised route with the fourth term devoted to a specific project usually within the sponsoring company.

DH



The winding paths of the parkland, at the Cranfield School of Management, enclosing the brown brickwork of buildings completed in the 1970s, set in the beautiful countryside of Bedfordshire

Rupert Morris on the case where competition did not work

Learning the lesson of Babel

Some lessons in management are as old as the Old Testament. That is why a group of managers found themselves at Cranfield recently trying to build a tower.

The exercise was based more

or less exactly on the story of the Tower of Babel, and it revealed many of the same destructive human tendencies.

The men - there were no women there - were divided into four groups, each team with different materials, so that they had to negotiate with each other to build the tower. Instinctively, they found themselves competing with one another, and it took much longer to build the tower than it should have done. No one had told them they should be competing; indeed, since they work for the same company, one might have expected them to work together. They failed to do so, and they reflected afterwards how well this reflected failures of co-operation within their own company, how one department all too often works against another.

Better listener

Another exercise of a similar kind involved various teams being stuck in the desert, and trying to find a means of rescue or escape. In one group, the more forceful members opted to

run for it; only one person said they should stay put. His opinion was over-ruled, more by forces of personality than by force of argument, and, of course, he turned out to have been right. Afterwards they realized that with more reasoned discussion they might have arrived at the solution.

"It comes as a shock to someone who has been in management for 10 years," said a sales and marketing manager. "It teaches you to be a better listener."

Murray Steele, the course tutor, says there is a happy medium between taking such exercises with extreme seriousness, and being over-flippant. He maintains a relaxed, informal atmosphere in the classroom and outside, and allows the men to debate freely with one another. One of the key aims of the two-week course is to help managers to know one another better; many of them had hardly met before.

The rest of the course, carefully tailored to needs, consists of case studies in their particular industry, which the managers read up the night

before a discussion session, three days on finance, with particular reference to the company's own problems, sessions on personal skills with Chris Parker, Director of In-Company work, and business games.

It is an intensive two weeks, but the managers seemed to enjoy it. They will continue to meet quarterly to ensure that the improvements in company communications which they have initiated at Cranfield are maintained.

Leading companies select groups of managers and send them to Cranfield at six monthly intervals. Big companies as diverse as Berger Paints, Shell and Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, have used and are continuing to use Cranfield's management development skills in this way.

Consultancy service

Initial consultation is through Cranfield's Management Development Advisory Service (Mandas). The company can decide whether to work with Mandas through the five stages, or to use the service selectively.

Stage one is to identify the problem, decide which levels of management should be involved and assess training needs; stage two is to relate management development plans to a business strategy and produce a scheme that conforms to time and budget demands; stage three is the detailed design of that scheme in consultation with the company and occasionally outside agencies; stage four is working with management development specialists and company trainers to develop the programme so that the company can run its own schemes in future; stage five is long-term evaluation and updating.

Flexibility is the key, and aims not only to provide tailor-made management development programmes, but to act as a superior consultancy service.

RM

Even in the bar, work goes on

Like most of the Cranfield staff, Dr David Corkindale, Co-ordinator of the Marketing Management Programme, has much experience in business, having worked for GKN and J. Walter Thompson among others.

It saddens him that there are so few British companies among those who regularly use Cranfield's various short-course programmes. Most of his customers are multi-nationals and foreign companies.

"They seem to have more of a world view," he says. "They come here to find out if they can learn anything from us, but I wonder whether British companies are sending their people to foreign business schools. I doubt it."

The marketing courses vary from two days to two weeks, and general courses from three weeks to nine weeks. There are more short courses, mostly of one week, on managing people, and managing finance.

Exchange of information is the vital thing, and Dr Corkindale says: "They learn as much in the bar as they do in formal sessions."

Unsurprisingly, the Japanese, probably the best business people in the world, like to send people on courses to the United States, just to make sure that they are not missing out on anything that might be of value to their company.

Much of the work on the marketing course consists of

case studies, and every effort is made to ensure that direct competitors do not work in the same seminar groups.

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This is highly intensive, starting at 9 am most days with discussion based on presentations prepared the night before, and continuing throughout the day with discussion of various texts and case studies, with the participants speaking often from their own experience.

A typical discussion group included middle managers from firms of chartered accountants, chemical and pharmaceutical companies, and a company making dental products.

Linda Bailey, from Dentsply, said: "It's been very useful for seeing how others operate. We can draw on each other's expertise."

Ervin Ruff, from Westfalia Separator, said it helped him to find out about different available techniques.

Christopher Petersen, from Price Waterhouse, based in Santiago, Chile, countered the suggestion that he might have little useful to learn from people in chemical companies by pointing out that marketing was of similar value to all of them.

RM

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Doubts may not dissolve in a 12 per cent solution

It is rarely, if ever, clever for the Government and the Bank of England to ignore the message of the markets. It is foolish and irresponsible for them to utter edicts that provide the same markets with guarantees of making hay while clouds gather. Neither Government nor country has been well served by the twin insistence of the Treasury and Bank of England that the collapse of sterling was "a dollar problem" and thus outside their sphere of influence, and that higher bank base rates were figments of cranky commentators' imaginations.

We have now had two increases in bank base rates in less than a week, taking them up from 9.75 per cent to 12 per cent. We shall never know, although I would suspect it true, whether a two point move two weeks earlier would have turned sterling's ebbing tide. As it is, the market is still unsure whether 12 per cent is enough.

However belated, yesterday's sanctioning by the Bank of England of Barclays' base rate decision — it would be quite wrong to say that the Bank actually gave a lead — was tantamount to official recognition of two important concerns, which together with a powerful US dollar, have dragged the pound down to new depths.

The first is the disturbing trend of the money supply aggregates, marked in the latest (June) figures, with perhaps worse to come from July. The second is the state of war between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board now reinforced by confrontation in the docks. Rising money market rates and the wretchedness of both counts.

Higher base rates and evidence of an official will to do something constructive has already brought a feeling of relief. The pound closed in London at its best rate of the day (\$1.3181) and both ordinary shares and gilt-edged promise to make a limited recovery this morning.

I stress the word "limited" for two particular reasons. The British economy is still standing at a premium against the American. Some further interest rate and/or exchange rate adjustment relationship in the markets. The second reason is that the Government has contrived a position where any action it takes and any figures it publishes, however positive and however good, will consistently be interpreted to the Government's disadvantage.

Hitherto the City, which has made money, and business, where confidence has risen, have had an excellent rapport with Mrs Thatcher's Government. We may just have seen a turning-point in attitudes.

This is troublesome but not cataclysmic. I would take the same view of the stock market and the real economy. Both are entering a downward phase of the cycle, which should be neither deep nor permanently damaging.

Putting Footsie to the test

A small light could be detected through the thickening mist enveloping equities yesterday. The FT-SE 100 index, affectionately known as Footsie, briefly traded at a premium to the FTA All-Share index. Since May 18, the discount between the two has actually narrowed from 2.5 points to just 0.5.

Footsie does reflect the broader equity market pretty faithfully. Yesterday it fell by 12.7 points to close at 1001.7, perilously close to its 1000 starting level. Should the int of revival in the equity market prove false, Footsie will meet its first real test.

The test will be whether the fund managers, whose innate caution has held them back from using either the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) futures contract on the Stock Exchange, or the Liffe's own Liffe Index, decide it is better to hedge their portfolios in a falling market rather than sell stock.

Much will depend on whether there is sufficient confidence in Liffe's liquidity. Volume so far in the Footsie futures contract has been modest, despite widespread claims of interest in the market. Unless institutions move in concert to trade bigger blocks on the exchange, and unless a few market makers are prepared to stick their necks out, Footsie on Liffe will not be able to rise to the challenge, however good the technical performance of the index.

Unbending Reed in Maxwell's Mirror

The significant sums of money being bandied about in connection with the Daily Mirror newspaper group belie the almost childishly simple euphemisms which are now nakedly in conflict over the future of that business. There is indeed a direct correlation. The more money Mr Robert Maxwell apparently offers, the plainer becomes the depth of his desire to become the Mirror group's proprietor and the more exasperated he grows at his failure to strike a deal. The Reed board, for its part, give every impression of digging itself more firmly into its bunker, the better to close its ears to Mr Maxwell's pleas and the chorus of criticism intransigence.

Mr Maxwell is in the happy position of being able to say that the figure of up to £120m he is willing to bid for the Mirror group will be financed by Pergamon Press, his family's private firm. In other words, it is effectively nobody's business but his own what he is prepared to pay.

In contrast Reed International, the Mirror group's parent is in an acute dilemma. It is a public company with a large band of outside shareholders, including some of the biggest investment institutions. They have quietly passed the words that they expect Reed to sell Mirror Group Newspapers for the highest price unless the Reed board can produce good reasons for acting otherwise.

Reed's dilemma lies in the fact that it has publicly promised to float the Mirror group on the stock market in such a way as to preserve its independence. Last year, after turning down an offer of £50m from Lorrain, Reed went to the trouble of luring Mr Clive Thornton away from Abbey National Building Society to groom the new company for the stock market, giving him a five-year contract at £65,000 a year in the process. Although Reed does not appear to be legally bound to float the Mirror, the board's judgment will be cast in doubt if it now sells to Mr Maxwell, unless it can show it has no alternative. Yet the increase in Mr Maxwell's bid, sharpened by the general fall in the stock market this week, makes its obduracy increasingly hard to comprehend.

It must not be forgotten that Mr Maxwell's offers must always be examined for their fine print, and the Mirror bid is no exception, for all his claim that it is "wholly unconditional". As we said last week, from a bargaining point of view Reed is right to play hard to get. Nevertheless, there comes a stage in any negotiations where the shadow-boxing has to end and the real punches must be traded. For everyone's sake, not least the Mirror workforce, that point has been reached.

Sun Alliance makes £397m agreed bid for Phoenix

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Sun Alliance and London Insurance group has launched another upheaval in the British insurance industry by making a £397m takeover bid for Phoenix Assurance, the smallest of the London composite insurance groups.

The cash offer of £6.50 a share, with a loan stock alternative, has been fully agreed with the Phoenix board and is seen by the two companies as a merger. Sun Alliance says it will meet the costs of the bid from its own resources and will not need to make a share issue.

The bid follows recent speculation that continental buyers had been accumulating a block of Phoenix shares and produced rumours that the German Alliance group might step in following its failure to buy the Eagle Star group, which fell to a

higher bid from BAT, the tobacco multinational.

The Sun Alliance takeover move in fact follows disagreements between Phoenix and its biggest shareholder, the American Continental Insurance group, which has long held a 24 per cent stake in Phoenix since a cash-raising deal in 1963.

Continental wanted to grow in territories outside the US through its own controlled subsidiaries, which would have conflicted with Phoenix's continued development through its own network of companies.

Sun Alliance, bought the Continental stake for £27m and is now bidding on the same terms to other shareholders.

The initiative for the sale came from Continental, which gave Phoenix the opportunity to arrange a convenient deal. The Phoenix board concluded that it was unlikely to retain its

independence in the long-term and turned to Sun Alliance, which had approached Phoenix about a merger two years ago.

The combined group will be the third largest composite insurance group and will have the largest British business.

Mr Ken Wilkinson of Phoenix said yesterday "One needs to look forward 10 years and then size will look even more important than it does today".

Both companies stressed the fit between the two companies' businesses. In Britain, Sun Alliance is a leading property and marine insurer, while Phoenix has specialized in motor and aviation business. There is a similar fit in the life businesses.

Overseas, both operate in the US through shares in insurance pools run by big US insurance groups, Phoenix with Continental

and Sun Alliance with Chubb.

As a result of the deal Phoenix will pull out of the Continental pool from the end of this year, leading to a cut in the combined group's US business — the US has been a disastrous market for British insurance companies in recent years.

The Sun Alliance offer of 650p a share represents a 40 per cent premium over Phoenix's share price of 468p the night before the deal, although it crept up to 490p in late trading yesterday. Sun Alliance shares fell 12p to 356p.

THE GOVERNOR of the Belgian central bank, M. Jean Godeaux, is the next president of the Bank for International Settlements, the Basle-based central banker's bank.

MPs want commission to govern the City

By Philip Robinson

Backbench Conservative MPs are convinced that the City will have to be governed by a statute-backed commission instead of an improved version of the present regulatory umbrella body, the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI).

The commission would replace the CSI, although still leave the City with a large measure of the self-regulatory system which the financial community covets. The difference would be that the staffing of a commission would be much heavier weighted with civil servants than any improved CSI.

Mr Michael Grylls (Surrey North West), chairman of the Conservative Backbench Trade and Industry Committee, said yesterday: "We are anxious that all the deregulation in the City does not leave millions of investors open to be defrauded because no proper control has been installed."

"We agree that self-regulation is important, but it should be under the umbrella of a commission which has legal backing."

The MPs are anxious that unless a high profile regulatory authority is appointed, there is no danger that a minimal approach will be taken by a CSI which is dominated by prominent City figures.

The MPs' views will be voiced on Monday at an adjournment debate which will be opened and closed by ministers on the report of the Review of Investment Protection by Professor Laurence Gower.

This is the first Parliamentary debate on Professor Gower's suggested remedies to protect investors in Britain.

Professor Gower as recommended that a commission may be the most convenient and practical way to regulate the City should the drafting of legal detail for protection puts too heavy a regulatory burden on the Department of Trade and Industry.

Labour MPs, who have advocated a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission for years are understood to be happy

Opec seeks N Sea quota talks in UK

From David Young, Vienna

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which yesterday extended its 18-month-old agreement on prices and production quotas until the end of this year, is to send a delegation to Britain to discuss ways of bringing North Sea oil production within an overall agreement on world production.

Three Opec delegations are to have talks with non-Opec oil producers. The delegation to visit Britain in the next few weeks, is likely to be led by Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister and the most powerful individual member within Opec.

Later, Shaikh may visit Norway and Canada. He may also visit the Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, "if they give me a visa he said yesterday."

The other two delegations will be led by the Opec president, Mr Kemal Hassan Maghrur, the Libyan oil minister and his deputy at Opec, Dr Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister.

Opec yesterday agreed to leave its official market price at \$29 a barrel until the next scheduled meeting on December 19th. It will also keep its official output quota at 17.5 million barrels a day. However, it has given Nigeria permission to increase its output to increase foreign exchange earnings to meet frozen debt payments.

Nigeria is being allowed to increase output from its official quota of 1.3 million barrels a day from the end of this month



Shaikh Yamani: likely to lead Opec delegation

to 1.4 million barrels a day, with a further 50,000 barrels per day increase allowed next month.

Any increase in Nigerian output within the overall Opec total will be compensated by Saudi Arabia cutting its output as part of its role as the Opec "swing producer".

However, oil traders who have been monitoring the Opec meeting said in Vienna yesterday that at present Nigeria was only producing 1.2 million barrels a day and the present world market would have difficulty in absorbing any large increase in output.

Observers said that Opec will find it difficult to persuade the other non-Opec producers to accept formal output quotas.

Britain has said that it cannot interfere with the oil companies' own production targets, but also feels that Opec may have over-reacted

US call for new steel import cuts

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The United States International Trade Commission yesterday urged President Reagan to impose new tariffs and quotas on foreign steel imports. If approved, the commission's proposals could further reduce imports from Europe and result in the abrogation of a three-year quota agreement with the European Community.

By a three-to-two vote the commission recommended a five-year period of import restrictions to give the United States steel industry time to modernize outdated plants and reduce record unemployment levels.

The controversial plan will be sent to Mr Reagan this month. He will have until September 24, just five weeks before the Presidential election, to accept, reject or modify the proposal, which had broad political implications in key industrial states.

The commission proposed a complicated formula of tariffs and quotas which would limit the foreign share of United States markets to anywhere from 6.4 per cent to 31.8 per cent, depending on the product and the year. It gave the domestic industry — led by Bethlehem Steel Corp and United States Steel Corp — less than the 14.3 per cent across-the-board quotas it had sought.

The commission said the President should require the domestic industry to submit a detailed modernization plan to meet foreign competition after five years.

Gloom on metals

A deep gloom has settled over metal markets, battered by the dollar and rising interest rates. The London markets were so uncertain yesterday that volume was thin and prices moved in narrow bands. But connoisseurs widened in response to the cost of money.

Standard cathode copper for delivery in three months — still a thermometer for the metal markets — put on £3 to £1,016.50 a tonne; three months aluminium, whose image as glamour metal has been tarnished of late, slipped £2 to £889 a tonne.

But in New York, the attraction of cash has driven copper down almost to the lowest real price it touched in 1982. September copper traded yesterday at 59.1 cents a pound and the market is still looking weak.

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1001.7 down 12.7
(High 1001.7; low 995.6) FT Index: 782.0 down 11.0
FT All Share: 76.53 up 0.06
FT All Share: N/A
Barrington: 19.581
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 96.47 down 2.60
New York: Dow Jones Industrial
Average: (latest) 1121.68 down 5.19

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3185 up 75pts
Index 77.6 up 0.4
DM 3.7350 up 0.0337
Fr 11.4550 up 0.0550
Yen 318.50 up 2.35
Dollar
Index 136.5 up 0.1
DM 2.8385 up 0.0150
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3145
Dollar DM 2.8405
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 80.601023
SDR 80.761304

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9 1/2
Discount market loans week fixed
10 1/2 - 10
3 month interbank 12 - 11 1/2
Euro-denominated rates:
3 month dollar 12 1/2 - 12 1/4
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 1/4
3 month Fr 1 1/2 - 1 1/4
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11 1/2
Treasury bill 100 - 100 1/2
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling Export
Finance Scheme IV Average
reference rate for interest period
June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive:
9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$395.75 pm \$398.25
close \$341.00 - \$420.00 (\$258.50 - 259.25)
New York (close): \$338.25
Rugby (close): \$351.00 - \$352.50 (\$268.00 - 267.00)
Sovereigns (new): \$80.50 - \$1.51 (\$261.00 - 61.75)
Excludes VAT

Strong performance from IC Gas

— further growth anticipated

Results in brief

	Years ended 31st March	
	1984	1983
Pre-tax Profit	£50.0m	£38.5m +29.9%
Profit Attributable	£34.6m	£29.1m +18.8%
Basic earnings per stock unit	26.7p	22.86p +16.8%
Dividend per stock unit	12.5p	10.6p +17.9%

Points from the Annual Report:

CALOR

"Calor's results are indeed gratifying. The weather factor will continue to play an important role but the underlying trend is positive."

COMPAIR

"The immediate future may bring no more than a modest improvement but should be followed by a period of material recovery."

OIL

"Due to the eminently satisfactory output of Maureen and with steady crude oil prices, we can expect a significant further improvement in Century Power and Light's results."

BELGIUM

"Both the political and economic climates have progressed favourably. Our Belgian investments should continue to show a steady growth of income."

F. E. Zollinger, Chairman

IC Gas Group comprises: CALOR GROUP — sale and distribution of Calor Gas and appliances; COMPAIR GROUP — manufacture and supply of compressed air equipment; OIL OPERATIONS GROUP — gas and oil exploration and production; BELGIAN GROUP — investments in electricity and gas industries and in Petrofina S.A.

IC Gas

Copies of the 1984 Report and Accounts can be obtained from:
Imperial Continental Gas Association
14 Moorfields Highway
London EC2Y 9BS.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brain drain 'still luring top talent'

The best of Britain's graduate engineers are still being poached by countries like the US and West Germany, 20 years after the start of the "brain drain," according to a report out yesterday.

The study, by Kramer Westfield Associates or Windsor, a high technology "headhunter", reveals that top engineers are attracted overseas not so much by high salaries but by factors like "exciting, fast moving technology" and "opportunities to excel".

INTERIM PROFITS from Tacc, the electronic measuring and control equipment holding company, show the benefits of last September's flotation of its Goring Kerr subsidiary. Tacc profits increased from £444,000 to £1m and the interim dividend has been increased by half to 1.5p, with a promised final of at least 2.5p. Goring Kerr made £943,000 against £645,000 with an interim dividend of 2.75p.
Tempos, page 23

THE CIDER MAKER H P Bulmer Holdings has increased pretax profits for the year to April 27 to £16.1m, up from £13.3m.
Tempos, page 23

PRETAX PROFITS up to £2.44m from £1.8m for the year to March 31, are reported by Brengren Holdings, the commercial cleaners. Turnover increased from £33.3m to £40.6m.
Tempos, page 23

St Regis 'an investment'

Mr Rupert Murdoch, the publisher, said yesterday it was wrong to say, he intends to tender for shares in St Regis Corporation, the diversified US paper group, and confirmed he bought his 5.6 per cent stake as an investment. He added, however, that News Corporation has met with 23 banks in London over possible financing for additional St Regis shares and to cover any deal with St Regis.

The News group companies

are currently locked in legal actions over the St Regis stake. Mr Murdoch is suing the Florida insurance commissioner over a ban on further share purchases.

St Regis asked a Dallas court for an injunction against further purchases by Mr Murdoch. Meanwhile, Mr Murdoch said Mr William Haseltine, chairman of St Regis, refused to hold private negotiations with him unless he stops buying St Regis stock.



Michael Grylls: self-regulation must have legal backing

Objection to Stock Exchange statement

Unanimity claim upsets 'rebels'

By Jeremy Warner

"Rebel" members of the Stock Exchange Council have objected to Tuesday's announcement that the council had "unanimously" decided in favour of a dual capacity dealing system starting next year.

No formal vote was taken on Tuesday. The three so-called rebels who were elected last year to represent small and medium-sized stockbrokers on the council are said to be unhappy about the use of the word "unanimous" in the exchange's news release.

One of the three said yesterday: "Unanimous is the wrong word. This is not the system I would have chosen. I do not like it at all but it is probably the best we will get."

Another said: "If the system proposed had been put to a formal vote I would probably have voted in favour, but only because the whole thing is inevitable anyway and I cannot

put up alternatives. That does not mean I am in favour."

The three have now resigned from the steering committee set up to co-ordinate opposition to the speed with which change is taking place at the Stock Exchange, and replacements are being sought. An Exchange spokesman said it was wrong for steering committee members also to wear a council hat.

Leading Stock Exchange firms hailed the breakthrough made at Tuesday's council meeting as "a major advance". One of the big firms said: "We have yet to see details of the new system but we seem to have cleared the main hurdle and can begin planning accordingly for the future."

Some details of the new trading system, to be published in the form of a discussion document next week, began to emerge yesterday.

A new "best execution" rule

will be introduced to provide an incentive for market making. This will oblige a broker-dealer to conduct its business through a market maker unless it is capable of at least matching the best price available.

Last trade information will be published in certain circumstances. When there are four or more market makers in a stock, last trade publication will be obligatory. When a broker-dealer matches bids and offers among its clients, all trades will have to be published. Finally, last trade publication will be obligatory for broker-dealers that transact business through their own market making operation.

The exchange has ruled out the possibility of formally splitting market making and broker-dealer operations. The two functions will be able to exist alongside one another in the same company.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

division of the construction division and joins the board of Norcros Industry (EEC). Mr M J C Derbyshire, formerly managing director of Payne Packaging, has become chief executive of the print & packaging division and joins the board of Norcros Industry (EEC).

James, headquartered in New York, is one of the world's largest international insurance brokerage firms.

TEMPUS

Tace finds flotation a recipe for buoyancy

Tace is certainly not a company to spoil a winning formula and in one of two years both British Indicators and Tace Industrial are likely to be floated off like Goring Kerr last September.

As Tace was itself floated off from Mr Jack Mackenzie London and Northern Group (which still holds 30.2 per cent) in 1968 it should be an old hand at the game.

Certainly, Goring Kerr's flotation has worked wonders for the Tace balance sheet while the 62.5 per cent stake it still holds means substantial earnings will still roll in to the parent company.

The £3.5m net raised by the Goring Kerr floated debt during the first half of about £2.5m from the over-borrowed balance sheet.

It paid the £22,000 penalty on the United States acquisition plus a £200,000 tax bill, allowed the termination of an onerous BP contract, and Thomas ayes, the Birmingham screw making business, was given a new factory.

However, the flotation of the other two companies is not just for the money but to give them a value in their own right and to make their own acquisitions for paper.

Both Tace Industrial and British Indicators have made big strides in international markets in the first half and profits should be rolling in nicely for a flotation, say next autumn.

Trade is good with Goring Kerr's metal detector book full for the second half and the expectation that margins can be maintained.

Demand from the contracting food manufacturing industry is paradoxically increasing, helped by new product lines. Tace Industrial's

weighing machines have benefited from EEC legislation. Goring Kerr should make £2m for the full year and Tace is capable of more than £2.2m. Even at 268p yesterday, Goring Kerr's shares look a buy on medium-term growth prospects. Tace looks cheap at 203p given the growing demand for its electronic equipment.

H. P. Bulmer

The arrows thudded into H. P. Bulmer's share price yesterday with the ferocity and frequency exhibited in the company's Strongbow advertising campaign. It fell in tatters, down 22p to 161p.

The figures - pre-tax profits of £16.1m - were broadly in line with the City's expectations, but the preliminary statement offered little chance of any real recovery in a cider market which has gone distinctly flat.

Bulmer's fortunes are still inextricably linked to cider, despite the company's efforts to spread its interests, and the combination of increased competition and excise duties has hit the industry hard.

The sparkling growth in the cider market of the last two years is slowing, and Bulmer is struggling to maintain its share which is now down to around 30 per cent.

With volume gains hard to come by and pressure on margins intense, the prospects for improvement are not good.

An added uncertainty which lingers over the shares is the full impact of servicing the new bonus preference shares. In a full year the cost will be £2m, which leaves the earnings for ordinary shareholders somewhat dimmed.

The shares have shed 90p in a little more than six months and the only remaining question is whether they will fall any further before the price settles.

Base rate rise helps gilts but equities continue to tumble

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The rise to 12 per cent in base rates provided a little encouragement for Government stocks yesterday, but shares remained shellshocked.

The FT-30 share index slumped a further 11.0 points to 782.0 points, its lowest level since early this year. The index has now fallen 36 points in this account which has witnessed sterling under almost continuous pressure and base rates lifted by 244 per cent since 1979.

The depression of equities was underlined by the FT-SE 100 index which, for the first time since it was established early this year, fell below 1,000. It closed off its worst at 1,001.7 points - down 12.7 points.

With the higher base rates prompting a modest sterling rally, gilts closed with gains of up to 2½p. The Government

Broker took the opportunity of selling the rest of the 10 per cent convertible 2002 at 289½, before announcing £600m of new "tagged".

But index-linked gilts fell in more than £1 as investors switched to conventional gilts on yield considerations.

Equities suffered from the deteriorating labour situation as well as the move to devalue money. The brunt of selling, with double-figure losses, was borne by stores and drink shares on the reduction in spending power, and building shares, on the signalled higher mortgage rates.

Predictably, bank shares edged ahead on the base rate moves and discount houses shaded.

With the bullion price 3½ dollars lower to 341.5 dollars an ounce, gold shares endured falls of up to 3 dollars.

One FT constituent likely to benefit from the higher bank charges is GEC. Over a year, a 2 per cent rise in base rates could add an extra £30m to its £1.5 billion cash mountain. This did not go unnoticed in the market, where the shares rallied from a 4p fall to close steady on the day at 182p. The shares have been a weak market of late and there is a view in some quarters that they are long overdue for a rally.

Thorn EMI also recovered an early 11p loss to close up 5p at 517p ahead of full year figures today. Over the past week analysts have been upgrading their estimates, in the belief that Thorn will be able to displace the market after the recent debate over British Aerospace.

Analysts are looking for pretax profits to rise from £122m to between £160m and £175m, but give a warning that the share price is likely to remain overshadowed until its takeover strategy has been clearly outlined.

British Aerospace, still awaiting terms from GEC, continued to lose ground, drifting another 5p to 328p. Only last month the price of BAe, briefly touched 400p in a bout of speculation. But GEC will be in no hurry to rush out terms while the BAe share price continues to lose ground.

Several large lines of stock came on offer as the selling developed. Hanson Trust lost an early lead to close 7p down on the day at 204p as a line of 1 million shares came on offer at about 203p. There were also 500,000 shares in BP which were easily placed at around the market level. The price having fallen 8p to 433p eventually closed 5p lower at 438p.

Swire Pacific Group held at 213p. On Tuesday more than 1.5 million shares were comfortably placed with institutional investors following the acquisition of Lyndale Textile Rental.

Distillers Co., the Scotch whisky and gin group, slipped 3p to 281p. It is eagerly awaited yearly figures will be announced next Thursday. Fielding, Newson-Smith, the stockbroker, is predicting £175m pretax for the year ended last March, which would represent a £25.8m fall.

But the Fielding analysts, Mr Tom Corran and Mr Neil Scourie, say the "trading environment looks to be improving."

Premier Group Holdings, South Africa's largest consumer group, is the latest overseas stock to seek a London share listing. Details will be announced next week. Until May last year, Premier was 52 per cent owned by Associated British Foods.

ing" and the group "is now more geared to volume recovery."

The analysts believe Distillers, where General Electric Co. has a much publicised but modest shareholding, could achieve peak £210m profits in its present year.

P and O deferred shares slipped 5p to 287p and even the preferred shares, strong recently on their cross-Channel discount perk, eased a little.

Mr Murtin Javraj through Rushlake Investments has increased his shareholding in Rowton Hotels, the old hotel company now running London's Mount Pleasant and Grand, to 28.8 per cent.

There were signs that Mr Nazam Virani, who has about 15 per cent of Rowton, was in the market adding to his shareholding.

Today Rowton shareholders will gather to vote on the long running dispute which has split the board. Mr Virani is thought to support Mr David Hardy, Rowton's investment trust chairman, against "rebel" directors Mr "Freddie" Sirling and Mr Francis Rowe. Rowton shares slipped 3p to 313p.

Signs of an escalation in the docks strike continued to upset

closely related stocks. Associated British Ports stood out with a 15p fall to 183p, while Milford Docks lost 5p to 34p and Mersey Docks 4p to 39p.

Shipping shares experienced their third shakeout in a row as the fears of a prolonged strike heightened the tension. British & Commonwealth lost another 18p to 830p - for a loss on the week, so far, of 38p. Caledonia

BP must now be kicking itself for selling off Amari the metals and plastics processor and distributor, which it acquired when it bid for Selection Trust a few years back. After shaking off the effects of the recession, Amari is now doing quite nicely

thank you. Last year it made pretax profits of £3.3m and is forecasting £5.4m in the current year, boasting a price/earnings ratio of 8.8. Merchant banker Samuel Montagu is offering 12.16 million shares (40 per cent) at 110p, which is expected to raise £10m and value the entire company at £32m.

Investments fell a similar amount to 730p as Comstar Resources slipped 6p to 131p. European Ferries 2p to 93p, Lyle Shipping 3p to 33p, Ocean Transport 3p to 106p, and Reardon Smith Ordinary 1p to 35p.

Shares of Enterprise Oil returned from suspension 1p lower at 99p following confirmation of the £10m to £15m takeover of Eile Thio-Zane's successful tender for a further 32 million shares at 101p to take its entire stake up to 29.9 per cent of the total. RTZ eased 5p to 532p.

Supermarket and off-licence chain Amos. Hinton added another 7p to 305p on confirmation from the board of a recent approach, but with the Hinton family holding the bulk of the all-important founders shares any bid would have to be agreed.

However, Avana was a weak market losing 20p to 427p following a bearish circular from the broker, Raphael Zorn, which thinks the shares could hit 350p in the medium term and advises investors to take profits.

Fleet Holdings slipped 7p to 175p after millionaire publisher Mr Robert Maxwell announced he was prepared to increase his offer for Mirror Group Newspapers to at least £100m. This widens the odds of a full bid for Fleet, publisher of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star. Surprisingly enough, Reed International, owner of MGN, also lost ground despite the prospect of receiving more cash from Mr Maxwell for the Daily Mirror than it would have from the planned flotation of the newspaper on the Stock Market.

Mr Stewart Jamieson has placed 15 million shares in W. E. Norton, the machine tool group he planned to turn into a security operation. The shares (11.2 per cent of the capital) were placed with institutional shareholders at 4p. Norton fell ½p to 5p.

AMARI PLC

Offer for Sale

by Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

of 12,163,810 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at 110p per share, payable in full on application.

Share Capital

The share capital set out below reflects the position after the redemption at par, out of part of the proceeds of the Offer for Sale, of the Company's 11 per cent Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each, of which £3,079,000 is in issue at the date hereof.

Authorised

£8,375,000

625,000

1,250,000

£11,250,000

The Ordinary Shares, 'A' Employee Ordinary Shares and 'B' Employee Ordinary Shares of the Company rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared, made or paid.

Amari's principal activities are the stockholding and distribution of aluminium, stainless and special steels, plastics and copper alloys, and the processing and finishing of aluminium and stainless steel. The group purchases its materials from international sources and distributes them, primarily through its network of 33 locations in the UK and 9 overseas, to approximately 20,000 customers representing a wide range of industries. The group also has metal processing and finishing activities at 10 locations in the UK.

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 17th July, 1984, and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Copies of the prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) with application forms are available from:

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
114 Old Broad Street,
London EC2M 2HT

Kirst & Aitken
The Stock Exchange,
London EC2N 1HN

Tel: 01-588 6280

Outside London, copies may be obtained from:

Williams & Glyn's Bank plc
11-12 Bennetts Hill,
Birmingham B2 5SR.

Williams & Glyn's Bank plc
38-38 Baldwin Street,
Bristol BS1 1NR.

Williams & Glyn's Bank plc
31 Grey Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 6ES, Edinburgh EH2 2YB.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
New Issues Department,
24 Lombard Street,
London EC2N 3BA.

Tel: 01-621 1234

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
38 Mosley Street,
Manchester M2 3BE.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
96 Buchanan Street,
Glasgow G1 3SA.

The prospectus is being advertised in full, with an application form, in the Financial Times and Daily Telegraph on Thursday, 12th July, 1984.

WALL STREET

Dow takes early fall in nervous trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Shares remained lower in moderate early trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.86 points to 1120.36.

Declines were about 3-to-2 over advances. Mr John Hindelang, research director for Becker-Parsons, said: "The action in ITT tells you there's a lot of nervousness around."

ITT late on Tuesday cut its dividend and said it would show lower earnings for the second quarter. The stock was down 9 ¼ at 21 ¾.

Mr Hindelang added: "It's hard to be enthusiastic on the near term market. But we still like quality stocks at reasonable multiples such as the autos, defence, stocks, foods and hospital managements."

General Motors was 67 ½ up ½. Teletype 227 ½ down 4. Exxon 40 ½ down ½. General Electric 51 ½ down ½. Digital Equipment 82 ½ down 1 ½. International Business Machines 106 ½ down ½ and NCR 22 ½ down ¾.

Upjohn was down 3 ¾ to 57 ¾.

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CAA monopoly powers urged

By Jonathan Clare

The Civil Aviation Authority should be given the same powers and duties as the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to ensure fair play in the airline industry.

This view has been put forward by Britain's three big holiday charter airline operators, Orion Airways, Air Europe and Britannia Airways.

They have expressed concern that a privatised British Airways will use its monopoly position to compete unfairly in their market sector. Now, they

have underlined their belief that it is unfair for there to be no normal mechanism for referring practices in the airline industry to the Monopolies Commission, or for the CAA to undertake such work itself.

An interim report from the CAA on the privatisation of BA acknowledged that "problems would arise, for the charter operators but offered no solutions. The three big operators, through the Airport Users Study Group, hope the full CAA report, due to go to Mr Nicholas

Ridley, the Transport Secretary, next week, will favour a ban on BA, operating in the "whole plane" charter market.

The three operators, which claim the backing of the smaller operators as well, say BA should only be allowed to operate whole plane charters if the charter airlines are allowed to compete on international scheduled routes.

They believe that BA has already decided to put five extra TriStars onto the charter market next year.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

	July 11	July 12	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
London	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
Frankfurt	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
Paris	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
Geneva	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
Basel	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
Brussels	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
Amsterdam	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
Stockholm	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790
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Oslo	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.9785-1.9790	1.97

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares retreat again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 2. Dealings End, July 13. \$ Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio
TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE
£2,000
Claims required for
+ 12 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1500	High	Low	Currency	Price	Ch's Price	Grain	Grain
						100	100
127	100	98	Sole Mail Fresh W	275	..	12	42
128	110	108	Gordon & Goble	275	..	12	42
129	110	108	Woolen Exchange	275	..	12	42
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215	120	BPOC	178	120	12.8	7.2
132	105	Smoking	105	105	10.5	9.5
133	98	W	98	98	9.8	9.2
272	160	Band	272	160	7.2	3.2
465	325	Carlton Coles	325	325	6.5	3.5
81	85	Clinton (S-R)	85	85	6.5	3.5
523	320	W	320	320	11.4	5.2
125	82	Clay (Richard)	82	82	5.4	5.7
226	215	Crupper (James)	215	215	7.7	2.8
140	107	DND	107	107	5.5	2.5
52	92	W	92	92	5.5	2.5
543	322	W	322	322	7.0	2.1
132	85	Brady Green	85	85	5.7	5.1
140	140	Food Stores	140	140	5.5	2.5
180	108	Harmon Collier	108	108	6.5	2.5
186	120	McCormick	120	120	6.5	4.8

42	28	Oliver Paper	28	0.5	1.8
765	520	Stamps & Stamps	660	14.3	2.2
151	118	Stamps (Jap)	131	13.1	2.0
186	138	Under Walker	185	7.9	4.8
27	19	Waco	22		

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ATHLETICS: MOROCCAN JUDGES HIMSELF HARSHLY

Aouita still to prove he has what it takes to join charmed circle

By Pat Butcher

During the last decade the British public in particular have been spoiled by the emergence, successively, of Steve Ovett, Sebastian Coe, and Steve Cram in the event, the 1,500 metres, or "metric mile", regarded as the blue ribbon event in athletics. Aiming to take his place among this pantheon of champions and world record holders is Said Aouita, who has chosen the 1,500m as the forthcoming Olympic.

Ovett, Coe and Cram have had the right combination of will power, application and coaching to best exploit their natural talents. They have not had the benefit of the system which exists in socialist countries of coaching based upon scientific assessment of body types and physiological characteristics, but they have had a heritage of club athletics, which has consistently nurtured world beaters, since Walter George, of Wiltshire, the first world mile record holder, in 1886.

Said Aouita has had none of these advantages. Born in Kentira, Morocco, on November 4, 1960, Aouita remembers his father taking him to local football matches when he was young. He can only think that the avidity with which he played most sports at junior school contributed to a development of natural talent for running that he gradually realised he had. All of which begs the question, how many more like him, in any country, never discover that talent.

Despite Aouita's failure to break the world 5,000 metres record in Lausanne two nights ago, we must call it failure, since he insisted it was thus, yet only this year has beaten the time of thirteen minutes 12.51 seconds that he did for 5,000 metres - he stands practically alone, to challenge the British

hegemony of world middle distance running. That domination extends from Coe's record of 1 min 41.73 sec for 800 metres ("the best world record there is," says Aouita) through Ovett's 1,500 metres world record of 3 min 30.77 sec, to David Moorcroft's 5,000 metres record of 13 min 0.42 sec. Over that range of events, Aouita is now the best in the world, with 1:44.38, 3:31.54, and 13:04.78, the latter two in the last month.

He was tactically naive in the world championship 1,500 metres in Helsinki last summer, finishing third after trying to run everyone out over the last lap. But Cram said him the compliment of running his own race off Aouita's pace, and the young British champion, three weeks older than Aouita, has since consistently recognized the Moroccan's potential to beat the world.

After Aouita's 3:31.54 last Friday, Cram agreed the Moroccan may be doing the 5,000 metres at the Olympics with an honest, "If he isn't in the 1,500 metres, all well and good for me, but I think he'd be better off in the 1,500 metres, because he would be the guy I'd be afraid of in Los Angeles".

Champions compete

Three Polish Olympic champions will be competing in the Peugeot Talbot games at Crystal Palace tomorrow. The pole vaulters, Andrzej Skudlarczyk and Wieslaw Kozminski, Olympic champions take on Sergey Bubka, of the Soviet Union, who has raised the world record to 5.38 metres. Jack Wozniak, the 1976 high jump champion, will also take part, but the Russians arrived yesterday without the hammer thrower, Sergey Litvinov, and the Olympic 1500 metres champion, Tatyana Kazankina.

When he thawed out from his disappointment in Lausanne, Aouita returned the compliment with a flash of humour: "It's Cram's injury that I'd be afraid of in Los Angeles," a reference to how Cram came back from what looked like a serious injury only six weeks beforehand to win in Helsinki. Aouita's times prove he has talent, but talent, ultimately, wins nothing at the highest level in sport. It is a combination of talent, nurtured by training, and boosted by self-belief, that wins gold medals. Of self-belief, Ovett has rebuilt his sufficiency, Coe discovered it in a long moment of crisis in Moscow, Cram has it in abundance. And Aouita?

The strongest impression from two long conversations with Aouita, the day before and the day after his "failure", was of a man talking to impress, or even motivate himself.

And the projects are as impressive as his times. Yesterday he seemed to have forgotten the possibility of the 800 metres and the steepchase at the Olympics, that he had talked about two days before, and the choice was back to the 1500 metres or the 5000 metres. "Which ever I do at the Games, I'll do 5000 metres afterwards".

● The England team for the women's international at the Republic of Ireland and Belgium in Dublin on Saturday:

100 METRES: P. Baker, M. Aspinall, 200m: W. Addison, S. Joseph, 400m: H. Barrett, J. Parry, 800m: J. Munn, M. Aspinall, 1000m: K. Carter, J. Marlow, 1500m: S. Cram, D. Peel, 2000m: L. Poper, W. East, 3000m: L. Poper, W. East, 4000m: L. Poper, W. East, 5000m: L. Poper, W. East, 6000m: L. Poper, W. East, 7000m: L. Poper, W. East, 8000m: L. Poper, W. East, 9000m: L. Poper, W. East, 10000m: L. Poper, W. East, 11000m: L. Poper, W. East, 12000m: L. Poper, W. East, 13000m: L. Poper, W. East, 14000m: L. Poper, W. East, 15000m: L. Poper, W. East, 16000m: L. Poper, W. East, 17000m: L. Poper, W. East, 18000m: L. Poper, W. East, 19000m: L. Poper, W. East, 20000m: L. Poper, W. East, 21000m: L. Poper, W. East, 22000m: L. Poper, W. East, 23000m: L. Poper, W. East, 24000m: L. Poper, W. East, 25000m: L. Poper, W. East, 26000m: L. Poper, W. East, 27000m: L. Poper, W. East, 28000m: L. Poper, W. East, 29000m: L. Poper, W. East, 30000m: L. Poper, W. East, 31000m: L. Poper, W. East, 32000m: L. Poper, W. 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TRAINEE MANAGERS BUILDERS' MERCHANTS

Entry to structured training and development programme offered by M. Harris. Successful completion will equip participants for profit-responsible management with commensurate income at one of the Company branches in the South East. Experience in building materials field desirable. Ideal age 24-32. REF: 394

All appointments are open to both men and women. Relocation expenses where applicable. Write in confidence to Peter Dye with career details - or phone for an application form, quoting appropriate reference.

Peter Dye Associates

Management Consultants
Downview 7c Wharf, Little London, Heathfield,
East Sussex TN21 0BB
Telephone: Horam Road (04353) 2133

Public Appointments

WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICER AND POLICY CO-ORDINATOR

£24,000 - £26,000 p.a.

Applications are invited for this post of Principal Officer to the Council following the retirement of the present Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Mr Kenneth Williams LL.B. Wolverhampton is a progressive Metropolitan Borough with a population of 255,000 and the successful applicant will:

- have experience of management and policy co-ordination at a senior level, not necessarily in local government, but the successful candidate must have a detailed knowledge of the structure and functions across a wide range of disciplines;
- have a background and record of developing policies to combat social and economic decline now typical of contemporary urban areas;
- be committed to working towards the furtherance of equal opportunities and living in a multi-cultural, multi-racial society; and
- the person appointed will have a strong commitment to democratic local government.

As Chairman of the Chief Officers' Management team, the Principal Officer will be responsible for co-ordinating the whole work of the Council, advising on matters of policy, and for the efficient and effective implementation of the Council's policies and programmes. There will be a small support group but the post is free from specific departmental responsibilities. Applicants, who may be from any professional background, should have the senior management experience, drive and imagination to provide the leadership required at a time when the town is facing economic and social challenges.

Write or ring for application form and further particulars to Controller of Personnel, Wolverhampton Borough Council, Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton WV1 1RG. (Wolverhampton 27811 Ext 2166) Closing date 2 August 1984.

Wolverhampton Council welcomes applications from all sections of the community, irrespective of an individual's sex, ethnic origin or colour and from people with disabilities who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

WOLVERHAMPTON
centre of progress

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Keeper of the Herbarium

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew is an independent organisation, under the direction of a Board of Trustees.

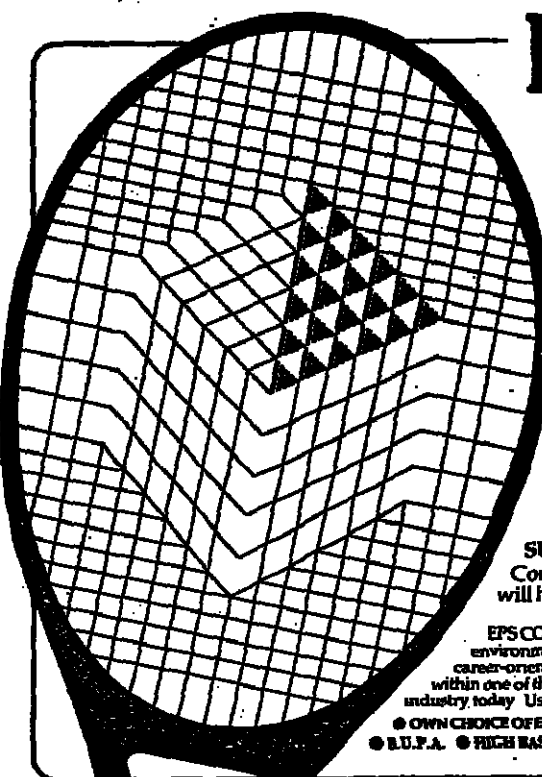
The Keeper will be responsible to the Director for the curation of a unique and internationally important economic collection of plants. He/she will be responsible for the overall direction of research in systematics, including mycology and the publication of international regional flora, monographs and related works. Plant conservation and economic botany are increasingly important aspects of the Herbarium's work, and the Keeper will be expected to further their development.

In addition to an established international reputation in taxonomy or economic botany or conservation or other discipline related to the work of the Herbarium, candidates should have a knowledge of tropical and sub-tropical botany and the ability to lead and manage a significant research group.

Starting salary (including £700 intermediate London weighting) will be £19,540 rising to £23,855. SALARIES UNDER REVIEW. The Keeper's House on Kew Green will be available, for rent.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 14 September 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68531 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: 5/6283.

An equal opportunity employer



Be a match winner with a single stroke.

Opportunities for Software Sales Executives.

EPS CONSULTANTS LTD are a well established and high growth company with a client base that includes over 70 of the UK Top 100 companies. We are the leading UK supplier of Decision Support Software. As a result of continued expansion we have created Two New Divisions in London and the South East to maintain and build on our position as market leader.

EPS CONSULTANTS

Mainframe Software Sales Executives Package Neg. c.£30K
You will be experienced and technically competent in high value software sales or computer services and capable of working with the minimum of supervision. You should have a practical understanding of business/financial planning techniques and be capable of a management role in the medium term. If you have specific experience of Decision Support System Sales we'd like to talk to you regarding Senior Sales positions.

Contact Clive Archey ref: TICA.

EPS MICRO PRODUCTS

3 Micro Software Sales Executives Package Neg. c.£25K
You are currently successfully selling micro products or computer services to the senior financial management structure of large companies. Your background will probably be in finance, timesharing or micro dealerships. Your main responsibilities will include selling the highly successful MICRO-FCS planning system, motivating sales through dealers and selling full business solutions including micro hardware and third party software. In addition, you will be selling a new micro-based Multi-Dimensional modelling software package to be released shortly.

Contact John Reeve ref: TJR.

SUPPORT CONSULTANTS Package £12K-£16K These opportunities exist in both divisions. You will be actively involved with our Sales Consultants in demonstrating systems to our potential customers. You will also be involved in both supporting and training these clients. You will have an accounting or computer services background, and knowledge of a financial modelling language, would be an advantage. Ref: 5775C.

EPS CONSULTANTS LTD provide the environment that will challenge and motivate career-oriented and goal-seeking individuals. within one of the most inspired sectors of the IT industry today. Usual Large Company benefits include:

- OWN CHOICE OF EXECUTIVE CAR
- PROFIT SHARING
- B.U.P.A.
- HIGH BASIC SALARY
- 6 MONTHS GUARANTEE

EPS CONSULTANTS LTD

Opportunities also exist in our offices throughout the UK in:
LONDON • MANCHESTER • BIRMINGHAM • GLASGOW • LEEDS

Arrange a personal interview call between 9.00 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.

If you prefer, please write with full details. We quote ref nos. above to Branch Manager at:
EPS CONSULTANTS LTD, Clifton House, 26-44 Clifton House St, London SW1V 1RU

PHONE
01-630 1271

Performance Analyst - £13,250 p.a.

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services (BACS Ltd) is owned by the London Clearing Banks and is the world's leading Automated Clearing House, which has ICL multiple 2966 configurations. BACS handles in excess of 6 million transactions per day and anticipates significant growth in the future.

We now require a Performance Analyst to supplement in Technical Services Department at our Edgware Centre. The successful applicant will be a graduate or someone with several years' experience of computer systems. In particular, he or she should have experience in some of the following areas:

- * The performance monitoring of computer systems
- * Data analysis using statistical techniques
- * Design of systems and the management of systems resources
- * Capacity planning techniques
- * Tandem systems

We seek someone with potential who, after receiving appropriate training and experience, will be able to contribute to and provide a major influence in the resources management and DP strategy of the Company.

The position carries a salary of £13,250 p.a. together with an excellent benefits package, including non-contributory pension, life assurance, profit sharing, Luncheon Vouchers and staff restaurant. Where appropriate, relocation expenses and house purchase facilities will be offered.

For further information and an application form, please telephone Donald Abbott on 01-952 2333 or write to him at:

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services Limited,
3 De Havilland Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 5QA.



A MAJOR NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING GROUP

Require AN ACCOUNTANT

for their
Group Head Office
in Central London
c.£15,000 + benefits

Qualified, with 18 months post qualification experience, you will be joining a young and enthusiastic team responsible for the financial control of a Newspaper Publishing Group which forms part of a large International Corporation.

Your experience must include:-

- Financial Consolidations
- Budgeting
- Exposure to computerized accounting systems

The ability to communicate effectively is important.

This is an excellent opportunity for a young and ambitious Accountant to become involved with an expanding Multi-National Corporation.

Write, giving full details and daytime telephone number to:-

Box 0627 R The Times

NURSE REQUIRED AS COMPANION/PA

CALIFORNIA - UNITED KINGDOM - HAWAII

A superb opportunity for an educated, personable SRN (or similar), age 45-55 yrs, to act as a Personal Assistant and live-in Companion to active 70yr old British President of international company who is 5ft 6ins in good health and resident for part of the year near San Francisco, part London and part Hawaii and other sunbelt resorts.

The successful candidate will be a friendly, even-tempered, cheerful person, with a caring approach, able to plan and implement a healthy, happy life style (inc diet, exercise and relaxation). The ability to share a cultured environment and to converse easily is also important. Must be a non-smoker and car driver. An excellent salary + free accommodation and all living expenses + use of car + good holidays and free travel. Interviews in London. Please write why you think you are the person for this position and enclose CV and photo (essential) to Box No 0205 L The Times.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE Strasbourg, France

Administrative Officer in the Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights

Applications are invited from U.K. nationals, aged under 35 years, holders of good U.K. university degree in law or equivalent legal qualifications, preferably with some experience as a practicing lawyer or in judicial administration. Knowledge of international and constitutional law, Good knowledge of French. Duties include the examination of applications and assistance to the Commission. Shortlisted candidates will be required to sit an examination. Further details and official application form (to be returned by 7 September 1984 at the latest) can be obtained from the following address:

Head of Establishment Division
Council of Europe
B.P. No. 481 28
67008 Strasbourg Cedex
FRANCE

HEAD OF CREDIT CONTROL

Consumer Products Major

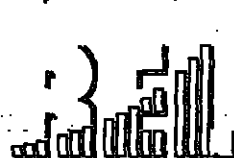
West London

Envisaged Package c. £26,000

On behalf of our client, we would like to hear from credit managers of outstanding ability who wish to be considered for one of the most prestigious positions in the Consumer Products Industry. Reporting directly to the Financial Controller, the Head of Credit Control has total responsibility for a large and established function with a turnover in excess of £200 million and which is part of one of the UK's best known blue chip companies.

This senior appointment will provide personal challenge and development for an individual, who can demonstrate significant experience in effectively managing and controlling a large credit function. A remuneration package, including relocation expenses where necessary, will be negotiated to attract the best talent available.

In the first instance write enclosing detailed curriculum vitae in the strictest confidence to Michael D Bird, Resource Evaluation Limited, 20 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 8DA. Telephone: 01-409 3075.



UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRANTS ADVISORY SERVICE

applications are invited for the posts of
DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR (LEGAL)

Both posts are located at the Head Office of the Service in London. UKIAS is an independent voluntary organisation formed in 1970 to provide a national legal advice and representation service on immigration. It receives a grant-in-aid from the Home Office and financial assistance from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The Director will take overall charge of UKIAS, the Deputy Director (Legal) will take day to day responsibility for staff training, legal advice and information, and the 'quality control' of case-work and advocacy.

For both posts experience and knowledge of immigration law and counselling are highly desirable. Legal qualifications are essential for the post of Deputy Director (Legal) while for the post of Director experience in public information work and proven ability to handle external relations (e.g. with government departments, member organisations and the mass media) is required.

Starting salaries will reflect qualifications and experience. Scale for Deputy Director (Legal) from £10,242 to £12,738 per annum and for Director £15,357 to £18,267 per annum (plus Inner London Weighting Allowance of £1,191 in both cases). For further details and application forms, returnable by 31st July, 1984 please contact:

Teresa Perchard, UKIAS,

PO Box 132, 111 Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3DF.

01-240 5176/77/78/79

SALES MANAGER

City

£28,000 + Car

Financial Data Systems

Banking and Foreign Exchange Position Keeping Systems

Our client, a major international company, supplies advanced computer systems for the distribution of financial data used in the dealing rooms of major banks.

These systems have a high capital value and are custom designed to interface with the users existing computers.

The Sales Manager will control a dedicated team of specialist sales executives and project managers and must be able to demonstrate a thorough

understanding of major systems and be used to dealing with the banking sector.

The company is highly respected and its continuing development creates an excellent climate for further advancement. The job carries the benefits of a quality car, pension scheme, life assurance, BUPA, etc.

Applicants of either sex should apply in confidence quoting Ref. 527/T to JPW Recruitment Advertising, Ludgate House, 107-111 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB, or telephone (01) 353 5843 or (0662) 64096.

JPW

Recruitment Advertising

COBOL/CICS

with silicon chips!

Analyst/Programmer £10-£14K

Our client, a multi-national electronics group with their European H.Q. in the West Country are seeking IBM Analyst/Programmers to play a major role in the development of their internationally based systems. Experience of Cobol/CICS will be of most interest particularly with a knowledge of networking systems such as SNA and NCCS. As well as major benefits, which include a generous share participation scheme, and an exceptional relocation package, our client can offer a unique success related career structure to match your potential. Please send your resume for an informal discussion at AB Executive (Bristol).

Tel: (0272) 426631 (24hrs)

BUSINESS ADVISER FOR CHARITY

We are looking for applicants with business and marketing flair to join a charity offering a professional level of information technology training skills to school leavers. This is a new, experimental post (initially for one year) and the main task will be to introduce and sell the resources of the ITEC in local business and education. A knowledge of electronics and programming is desirable but commitment to the aims of the ITEC and ability to sell is more important.

Salary £10,000 p.a. Further information from The Manager, Camden ITEC, 7 Lightfoot Place, London NW5 2QL to whom applications should be sent by 6 August.

NEW FOREST

£8,000-£15,000
+ Generous Relocation
SOFTWARE AND
HARDWARE PROFESSIONALS!

Take up the challenge of new, satisfying projects. Enjoy excellent salary levels. Enjoy good housing, good amenities plus the superb forest and coastal recreational facilities.

The Projects include...
DATA COMMUNICATIONS - advanced computer controlled switching systems and product marketing for worldwide commercial applications utilizing COBOL, C, PL/I and PASCAL.
TRAFFIC CONTROL - the design and development of computer controlled systems for road, rail and vehicle identification systems utilizing COBOL, C, PL/I and PASCAL.
DIGITAL TELEPHONE SWITCHING SYSTEMS - using the latest in software design and test systems - mainly high level languages including COBOL, PASCAL, ASSEMBLER or PL/I.

Vacancies include...
SOFTWARE TEAM MANAGERS
PROJECT LEADERS
SENIOR SOFTWARE DESIGNERS
ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS
SOFTWARE PROGRAMMERS
SOFTWARE SYSTEMS & TEST/PROVING SPECIALISTS
SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION CONTROL ENGINEERS
SOFTWARE SUPPORT ENGINEERS

You should be qualified to degree level or HND/C with minimum 2 years experience in software development or systems programming.

Phone or write now!
CBS APPOINTMENTS
1 WOOTTON GARDENS, BOURNEMOUTH
0202-252155 (24 hours answering service)
Evenings/Weekends 04254-7075

General Appointments

Personnel Manager

An intelligent, articulate, creative achiever for Systems House - £15K plus

One of the most prestigious homes in this growth industry, my client, a medium sized systems house, is now about to appoint their first Personnel Manager. A firm foundation has already been laid in areas of staff development, recruitment, and sound administrative systems exist.

What is now required is an additional strong voice on the Company's steering team to present well-reasoned argument based on solid experience and an understanding of an essentially graduate environment where second best is unacceptable. We will be looking for a good honours graduate, aged 28 to 32, self-motivated, tough, and impatient to apply the lessons learned in a good training ground. We expect you to acquire yourself credibility at the level of the detail, and also to display the strategic skills of a real manager.

We will look to you to add impetus to fundamental activities such as regular

graduate recruitment, appraisal and counselling and compensation planning, but the development of the job will be in your own hands. And unlike so many organisations, this one will provide ongoing challenges, not just because it takes decision making and change in its stride, or because the excellence of its services and products creates inevitable growth, but because of the corporate impatience for improvement and development.

So, if you are languishing for a real match for your wits, call David Woolf on 01-836 3932 or send him your cv of Juniper Woolf Consulting Partners, 26 Wellington Street, London WC2E 4BB.



SEARCH & SELECTION - RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING

SALES MANAGER

(Either Sex) Scottish Area

To work with fast growing, dedicated sales team.

The applicant must have proven sales/managerial background in communications and have proven sales/managerial background in communications and have possible Directorship potential.

Preferred age 35 - 50 years. Company car. Salary Negotiable. C.V.'s to:-

Mr G I Shepherd (Managing Director)
Scot Telecom Limited,
P.O. Box 170, 15 Thistle Place
Aberdeen AB9 8EZ

U.K. SALES REPRESENTATIVE FOR U.S. MANUFACTURER

of Conveyor Belting. 5 years related experience in Industrial Sales required. Willing to travel extensively. Growth-oriented. Self-starter. Excellent salary and fringes commensurate with qualifications. Send resume including salary history to

Intralox, Inc.,
Waldstrasse 44, Post Box 74,
D-8137 Berg 1,
West Germany.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER THE WORLD OF BMW

Are you fed up with selling ordinary products on a boring environment? HEXAGON BMW Dealers in North London require two successful Sales Executives who want to further their careers by selling 'The Ultimate Driving Machine'. The successful applicants will be aged between 25 and 45 with a proven sales record, not necessarily in the motor industry. They will be dynamic and self-motivated with the ability to perform with one of the most prestigious and professional BMW Dealerships in the country. Full training will be given if necessary. A commission based salary structure will earn the right person circa £20,000 per annum, a company car and holiday benefits.

Initially, please write in strict confidence with CV to:-
Business Recruitment,
28 North Hill, LONDON N6 4GB

HEXAGON
BMW IN NORTH LONDON

An Exceptional Opportunity

We are a medium sized, broadly based property group, well established and privately owned. Our activities include property development, both in the United Kingdom and in the USA; residential housebuilding; construction; and the management of several property investment portfolios in addition to our own. Our staff, which number a significantly high proportion of qualified men and women, are among the best in the industry.

GROUP M.D.

We are looking for a mature Managing Director to head up a team of highly professional executives and to provide the leadership and management skills that will set the Group's course well into the next decade.

The person we eventually appoint will have demonstrated a successful track record in high level, general management appointments ideally, but not necessarily, in the property or a related industry. He will have evidenced strong financial skills and will be knowledgeable in such matters of corporate finance as capital structuring and acquisitions. He will have impressed us with his personality, integrity and enthusiasm. In short, he will be a widely experienced, professional manager who leads from the front, inspires respect and confidence, and whose motivation is the need to succeed.

We offer an exceptionally attractive compensation package based on a very high salary, profit sharing and top line benefits. We also offer a splendid working environment and every encouragement to make a satisfying, rewarding and long term career.

Please write in the first instance to The Chairman of the Group, 73 Brook Street, London W1T 1YE. Your letter will be handled in the strictest confidence.

*Our senior management are aware of this advertisement. However, if you wish to approach us initially through your solicitor or accountant, that will be acceptable.

†This post is open to men and women.

Assistant Keeper Chinese Collections

... to take curatorial charge of the Chinese collections ranging from the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty (AD 1280) to the present day. These collections consist primarily of ceramics, the decorative arts, sculpture and painting, and the successful candidate will be expected to be, or to become, an authority on at least one of these aspects and to be able to administer the others competently.

Work will include responsibility for the care and display of the collections under the direction of the Deputy Keeper; undertaking academic research leading to publication and advising the Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities Department on additions to the collection.

Candidates must have a degree, preferably with 1st or 2nd class honours, or an equivalent or higher qualification, in a relevant subject, e.g. Chinese, Far Eastern archaeology or art history. They must also have degree-level knowledge of the Chinese language and should normally have practical experience of at least one major aspect of Chinese art and antiquities in the relevant period.

Salary (under review) as Curator Grade C £12,325 - £17,905 or Curator Grade D £10,720 - £13,765, or Curator Grade E £9,005 - £11,465, or Curator Grade F £7,035 - £9,335. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 August 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alcester Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 66551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref. G/21382. An equal opportunity employer

British Museum

E-X-P-A-N-S-I-O-N

- the key to new career opportunities for

Oil Operations Professionals

As part of a strong British Energy Group, the Oil Operations Group of I.C. Gas is expanding to maintain the development of its exploration and production operations.

Through our subsidiary, Century Power and Light Ltd, we are a partner in 41 North Sea blocks covering 5,600 square kilometres, and have interests in 3 producing fields and a number of oil and gas fields in varying stages of appraisal for development.

Continuing the policy of growth begun last year by the achievement of our first oil production in the North Sea, recent acquisitions have expanded our activities in the UK and North America.

We are now seeking to strengthen our existing staff by the recruitment of the following professionals.

Attractive salaries will be offered with an excellent range of fringe benefits including a mortgage subsidy after a qualifying period.

Please write with a full personal and career history to: M.A. Pitman, Personnel Officer, I.C. Gas, 14 Moorfields Highwalk, London EC2Y 9BS.

ICGas

OIL OPERATIONS GROUP



Petroleum Engineer

To undertake technical evaluations of field development proposals, reservoir studies for appraisal/production activities, producing independent technical reports, and representing the Company at Technical Committee meetings. You should hold an engineering/science degree and have 3-5 years' experience in petroleum engineering.

Project Engineer

To review field development activities and evaluate project proposals for future developments and 5 fields under production, preparing capital budgets and generating development cost estimates. An engineering/science degree with at least 2 years' experience in petroleum engineering is essential.

Business Analyst

To analyse and evaluate economic and business opportunities for the Group, contributing to the formulation of strategic plans, and to take responsibility for the Group's data processing function. You should be an experienced economist with several years of oil industry experience.

Accountant

To support the Chief Accountant across the range of his activities, encompassing the provision of a complete financial service for the Oil Operations Group, including currency management. You should be a Chartered Accountant with around 2 years' post-qualifying experience and a keen interest in the oil industry.

Management Consultants for



Part of the worldwide Hay Group, we employ 120 consultants operating from 8 offices in the UK. We work with some 1,000 clients in the public and private sectors. Our consulting approach is to work with management and employees to help to improve organisational effectiveness and performance by implementing and managing change. We recognise that management problems overlap specialists, so our consulting is based on practical experience and a detailed understanding of specific sectors of the economy. Our consulting teams must have knowledge of our clients' businesses as well as process consulting skills. Nearly all who have joined us have been successful in their personal development, earnings and career advancement. As a result of our continuing growth, we have opportunities, both now and over the next twelve months, for consultants to be based in one of the locations indicated.

Probably in your thirties, you must have a good honours degree and ideally a second degree or professional qualification. You must have wide experience, preferably including the management accountability, in one of the sectors listed; and must be able to relate that experience to the commercial and business concerns of clients. Analytical and communications skills - both oral and written - are important, as is the ability to persuade individuals and groups with facts, reason and understanding. In addition to openings for general management consultants in the service specified, we need: psychologists for assessment, training and development; work activities for benefits consulting; and professionals with a production or sales/marketing background in the Midlands.

There is a substantial profit-sharing bonus awarded on company performance, as well as a high base salary and competitive benefits including a company car and BUPA.

Please write with full details to Brian Woodrow, Director, HAY-MESL Management Consultants Group Ltd, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.

SERVICES

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SECTORS

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Electronics & Computing

Public Services

Consumer Goods

Pharmaceuticals

Airline

Automotive

LOCATIONS

City of London

Birmingham & West Midlands

London, Victoria

Manchester & North of England

CHEMICALS

A small lively chemical sales company in Finchley requires:-

1) Telephone Sales person, commercial experience of chemicals essential.

2) Girl/man Friday with secretarial and preferably data input experience and able to handle general office work.

Very good salaries for the right people.

Apply in writing with C.V. to Mrs B Sedock, White Chemicals Ltd, 314 Regatta Park Road, Finchley London N3 2JX.

COMPUTER TECHNICIAN FOR SAUDI ARABIA

is required by MMC Computer Division in Al Khobar S.A. Preference if your experience is in Apple II/IBM. Interviews to be held in London first week August. Write (giving your tel. no.) to:

Ref C.T.S.A., P.O. Box 3660 Nicosia, Cyprus (Tel. 21-47311).

You may be too young at 40

Active multi distribution product group, itself a subsidiary of a PLC, urgently requires experienced, knowledgeable and adult

Account Controller

London West End area - computer systems in use to be replaced - dead line reporting - re-course and variance control systems.

Age no barrier

Salary start around £14,000

Replies first considered by group's independent consultant who will take up telephonic references.

Persons applying will already know our needs further description therefore not necessary.

Qualification means "full able to do" but professional letters would help successful applicant.

Please reply to Box No. 0117 W The Times

COCOA MANAGEMENT

Two energetic professionals with several years of senior agricultural management experience are sought for appointment in Papua New Guinea.

Positions are being established with the aim of providing comprehensive management services to the plantation and small-holder sectors.

Proven abilities in administrative - accounting aspects are deemed as important as agronomic and developmental performance.

As can be expected in a position of this nature remuneration and conditions are negotiable.

Applications with full details of experience and references, will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be forwarded to:

The Manager Angco Pty. Ltd.,
PO Box 175 Rabaul,
Papua New Guinea.

BI-LINGUAL

Translate your next few months into more than £2,500.

If your English is excellent and you are fluent in one of the following languages (Arabic, German, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese or Spanish) then we may well have a position for you as a Temporary Information Assistant to work through the summer season at Heathrow Airport.

We are looking for people of 20 years or over, well educated, of smart appearance and with the maturity, patience and understanding to help the travelling public.

You will be expected to work shifts (including weekends and public holidays). Based on a 40 hour week covering 06.00 hours to 22.30 hours daily and contracts will be for approximately four months at a gross salary in the region of £712 p.m. In addition, with subsidised meals, sports and social facilities and free car parking.

Telephone 01-759 4321 Ext 5258/5151 or 01-745 7389 for an application form or write direct to Mrs J. Stevenson, Personnel Officer, British Airports Authority, D'Almeida House, Heathrow Airport - London, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW6 1JH.

General Appointments

MICROELECTRONICS Business Development Manager

Southern England

C £20,000 + Car

This new appointment is to head up the new business thrust of an autonomous division of an expanding, dynamic company in microelectronics. Existing products are well founded in four autonomous divisions. The microelectronic systems Division is poised to double its size by the vigorous exploitation of market opportunities based on technical innovation.

The key requirements concern the application of microelectronics in industry utilising an existing expertise in microelectronic systems. The development of new commercial opportunities is fundamental. Much scope exists for the exercise of sales and marketing abilities as well as commercial management talents. Performance standards are stringent. Size, challenge and opportunity abound.

A degree or other appropriate qualification in Electronics or Physics together with a record of sustained commercial attainment is required. It is unlikely that a person younger than 38 will have had the experience necessary to fulfil this role.

Please write in complete confidence, enclosing a detailed C.V. to:

Anthony Neville International Limited
Los Angeles Baltimore The Hague Dubai
Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
31 Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey GU14 7JB
Farnham (0252) 711311/722685

BUYER Glass and China

Ferwick Ltd. require a Buyer of Glass and China for their major Department Store in Newcastle upon Tyne.

We are looking for someone who has had previous relevant buying experience and who has the enthusiasm and ability to manage a large and important department. Merchandise to be bought includes Gifts and Silverware, in addition to Glass and China. Management involves supervision of six associated franchise departments and direct responsibility for 25 full and part time staff.

An attractive salary will be paid together with excellent fringe benefits. Assistance with removal will be given if necessary. Please send details of previous career to:

Managing Director,
Ferwick Ltd.,
Northumberland Street,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
NE99 1AR.

Carried away at
Ferwick
OF NEWCASTLE

CLASSICAL CHALLENGE

From Homer to Howard Hughes — and pioneers throughout history there have always been people with ideals who have struck out on their own, working all hours to achieve their personal goals.

It's the classical challenge and we believe that there are still people prepared to take it up. You may be one of them. The trouble is you may also be in the wrong job, so you're not realising your full potential. Whatever you are doing you'll be a natural communicator with a flair for financial matters. Consider the challenge of becoming a Providence Capital Sales Associate, based at one of our many



offices throughout the country. It fulfils the criteria of the classical challenge in that the potential for reward (career and financial) is unlimited.

Each day is a new challenge. Hard work is essential to success. And a natural ability to deal with people is a pre-requisite. Take up the challenge now — phone John Hancock on 01-749 9111, or write to him at: Providence Capital Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Providence House, 30 Uxbridge Road, London W12 8PG.

PROVIDENCE
CAPITAL

DEMONSTRATOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS

North West London

Circa. £8,000

Datapoint (UK) Limited is one of the world's leading companies in office automation computer systems.

We need a demonstrator to help run our brand new demonstration and conference facility.

A pleasant, out-going personality with a smart appearance and some experience of working in a computer environment is required.

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that the conditions of the grant-in-aid are complied with.

Candidates must have had wide experience of financial work, preferably with experience in the public sector. They must also have had experience of personnel work and industrial relations. Professional qualifications in either finance or personnel work and a knowledge of government accounting would be advantages.

Salary (under review) for this London-based post £20,400 rising to £24,400.

NB: The Commission is an equal opportunity employer. Its permanent staff will not be civil servants, although it has been decided that terms and conditions of employment will be broadly similar to those in the Civil Service.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 July 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0253) 68681 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G/6277.

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Andrew Blackwood, Secretary,
Cambridge Animation Festival,
PO Box 17, 6 St Edward's Passage, Cambridge.

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

If you've lost steam...

"It's a problem of bright young people who go rocketing up the ladder, then lose all their steam at 45 or 50". Dr. Peter Taylor, Dean of the Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, is describing peaking, a subject which receives little attention, yet blights the career of many older people. He prefers to call it "running out of steam". This was the phrase used in the 1968 Fulton Report on the Civil Service, which referred to staff who lose their "cutting edge" before they are 60, and observed: "Some men... lose the qualities of initiative and energy which are necessary if they are to hold positions of greater responsibility".

So, as Dr Taylor points out, it is not a phenomenon of the 1980s. But it has been stimulated by stress and has its sharper management style and increased reorganization which, for many staff, means a new boss, often an important factor. A few years ago, he says, people would be put into a "wise little slot", where they were not doing creative work. Today no such slots exist.

Peaking, or running out of steam, is an area largely neglected by companies, yet a specialist who recently addressed a work audience on the subject was immediately approached by a variety of other organizations seeking guidance. Relatively few staff have the chance to discuss their problem with a skilled counsellor, and if they consult their general practitioner, they may simply be given a prescription for drugs, which they neither want nor need. Some eventually retire early on medical grounds.

Usually associated with middle management

Though science researchers tend to peak very early, between 35 and 40, most people are over 45. Peaking is usually associated with senior and middle management, though it also affects the shop floor - like the newly promoted change hand, who promptly took sick leave for the first time in 15 years. On his return he was downgraded, at his own request, to his former job, and did not go back again.

Dr Taylor reckons that perhaps 20 per cent of staff will run out of steam in their generic make-up, some for physical reasons (anemia, perhaps, or the result of an illness), others through the circumstances of their job.

His advice is to recognize the problem, establish which is your particular "category" and, if it is work-oriented, try to obtain counselling which will help you to identify your best course of action. There is a company doctor, the senior manager (or whoever writes appraisals) should

Sally Watts outlines the problems of those who 'peak' at the wrong time - and suggests solutions.

refer anyone who is thought to be losing steam.

Career counselling services see many clients about peaking: usually they are sent by their organization, to discover why they have stopped moving forward, but there is no reason why you should not go under your own steam. Most services are in London or other large cities and are listed in the Yellow Pages.

Three major work factors contribute to peaking: in the experience of Dr Beric Wright, chairman of BUPA medical centre, former medical adviser to the Institute of Directors. One is the firm that flogs its staff "easy people", in his phrase - in a way that only a buccaneer can survive. Another is lack of compatibility between staff member and boss - "If you're his whipping boy, he can make your life hell". The third is promotion.

One aspect of this vexed area is over-promotion, which can overstretch a manager until - perhaps trying to do too people's jobs, beset by domestic trouble and money worries - he is played out and suffers a crisis of confidence.

Then there is the promotion that separates horses from courses by putting people into unsuitable roles: it is a fascinating paradox, says Dr Wright, that a man can be promoted from a job he does well to one he will not do well because it involves skills and experience he lacks - writing, making speeches, managing people, for example. Companies should provide training and support where they do not, these should be requested by the person being promoted.

Finally, lack of promotion. Though genuine under-promotion can be as stressful as over-promotion, it is possible for people's ambition to outrun their ability. What is often forgotten, he says, is that a company's career structure can encourage staff to see promotion as automatic. Those who miss out are then aggrieved, whereas they may have got as far as they can expect, and have reached their generic ceiling.

This applies to a number of people around 50, beyond that age they also tend to live less happily with change, such as new technology in the office. Management and staff should consider sideways moves, Dr Wright suggests, so that staff are stimulated by fresh interests, instead of becoming bored and browned off.

For others, the solution may be to consider moving to a different company (would you do better as a big fish in a small sea?) or becoming your own boss. What is important is to look objectively at yourself and your prospects. If promotion is likely to be your problem, refusing it may be a wise move should you feel the job is not suited to you, or you want to avoid unnecessary hassle.

One symptom of losing steam, or peaking, is that a manager has less confidence in his decisions; therefore he fails to put them across effectively, with the result that no-one else has confidence in them either, says Dr Ann Fingert, president-elect of the Society of Occupational Medicine.

Peaking, she believes, can affect anyone in middle life if their interest in their job goes, or their motivation, or both; but reorganization is often the main cause.

Another factor is the two-way change in expectations with increasing competition, organizations now expect much more of their staff, while employees, having joined with the expectation of automatic promotion, find they must constantly get ahead - or get out.

One solution to the whole problem, says Dr Fingert, is for companies to give all middle and senior managers the opportunity of regular, voluntary sessions with a staff doctor who specializes in occupational medicine.

"This makes it legitimate to talk about the problem and causes individuals to be less conspicuous."

Smaller firms with a modified service

She would like to see smaller firms providing a modified service, such as a part-time nurse-counsellor, or a doctor trained in occupational medicine, or a psychologist. But it must be voluntary and confidential (unlike the "service" occasionally laid on, with compulsory consultations, details of which are to be reported back to the board. The result, of course, is that staff say nothing and the whole object is defeated).

The Society of Occupational Medicine, which welcomes inquiries from individual companies, can advise on setting up a staff service.

At present, for many the choice lies between leaving or staying on and attempting to change themselves or the situation. To quote Dr Taylor: "Retirement was usually seen as the last resort. In the present economic situation, it is sometimes the only resort."

If it does come to that, you are then free, of course, to do your own thing. The Society of Occupational Medicine is at 11 St Andrew's Place, London NW1: phone (01) 486 2641.

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